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TUNED AND ATTUNED

In a trance mood this artiste's nimble fingers produce joyful strains, which both the heart and soul feel. The bow touches notes that exquisitely take one into a dream land.

—*"Vanguard"*

Will British Quit Middle East?

(SEE PAGE 5)

Romance Of Perfume

BY DEEPAK

TRA'—the very name stirs up memories of handsome Moghul maidens of their romances and luxuries, memories specially of Noor-Jehan who is said to have first introduced this charming and exotic article of adornment in India.

As the story goes, one morning in her bath Noor-Jehan observed some oily substance floating on the surface of water in which had been put some roses. That gave her the idea which ultimately resulted in the preparation of 'rose-itra'. Whatever the merits of this story, it only adds romance to this delightful concoction.

Yes, the concoction is a romance. For, does not the restless and flowing spirit of flowers come to rest in it, does it not delight the senses, does it not multiply the heart-beats of a lover!

To attempt to describe the sweetness of perfume is to face failure. Can one successfully describe the feeling of pleasure, the spirit of love? Words are to inadequate. One may only say, it is sweet, pleasing or anything, but its fragrance is too elusive. And that probably is the secret of its power.

The art of making perfumes is centuries old. Egyptians, Arabs, Assyrians, Indians and others have been making and using them for quite a long time. Even Bible ha references to it. The excavation of the ancient Egyptian tombs has brought to light the ancient Egyptians' love for it. The Vedas too mention the incences and perfumed waters used in the worship of gods. And probably it was from the East that the West learnt the art.

The making of and the taste in perfumes, as in so many other things differ in the East from the West. Our 'Amber' and 'Musk' of Kanauj and 'Hina' of Lucknow are different from 'Chanel Number Five', 'My Love, 'Miss Dover' and, of course the popular '4711' and 'Mischief' of the West. The difference is basic. We in India prefer heavier scents and deeper shades.

It is not that we have only heavy varieties. We have, in fact, light and heavy scents for different seasons. As 'Amber', 'Musk', Khas' etc. are meant for use in winters, 'Rose', 'Kewra' etc. for summers and so on. I do not know whether West too has such distinctions.

Probably because of their light fragrance and the alcoholic base Western perfumes are highly susceptible to chemical reaction. Their effect is changed sometimes by the natural oils of the body beyond recognition. That is the reason why a perfume which is so delightful on one person reacts quite differently on another. So they have to be selected with meticulous care.

Some points must also be borne in mind in making their use. First and foremost is to keep your favourite perfume always a mystery, otherwise it loses half its charm. Never display your phial on your dressing table and don't ever tell your buddy what particular perfume you use.

Perfumes have held their sway in all countries alike and at all times. For centuries their magic has been the foible of great man and a strong aid in the armoury of women. This magic has lost none of its allure. Some of us seem to be afraid of their so-called prohibitive price. No doubt in the past it was so costly, that it was within the reach of only the rich, because the ingredients had to be searched for and collected from distant and different countries—Tibet, Ceylon, Sicily etc. Sailors who went in quest of these lost their lives. But today an average person may get some sort of perfume without any cause to repent later.

It is true that no other beauty is ever more effective than the sweet smell of perfumes.

WEEK-END FUN

You're looking downcast, old man. What's on your mind?"

"A piece of my wife's."

★ ★

"That little box you sold me as real ivory turned out to be only imitation."

"Yes it transpired afterwards that the elephant had a false tusk."

★ ★

A woman phoned a newspaper office recently to ask about the trial of a youth she knew.

She was told: "The judge exonerated him."

"Oh the poor boy", she gasped and hung up.

★ ★

A woman at a fashion show was much attracted by an evening gown worn by a curvaceous model and said to her husband, "That would look awfully nice at our next party." "Sure would," he agreed. "Why not invite her?"

★ ★

An elderly farm couple was visiting New York for the first time. The sights seemed to interest the old gentleman more than his wife, who finally exclaimed, "John, the way you stare at these city women is something scandalous. A body'd think you'd never seen legs before."

"Well," John mused, "that's just what I was thinking myself!"

★ ★

George Fuermann tells of a Houston, Texas, music lover who inquired in a music store for a record of a certain Bach chorale. The clerk said they didn't have any song about a back corral, but how would Frankie Laine's "Mule Train' do?

★ ★

A GI who returned to camp in a drunken state after a 24-hour pass was ordered to report to his captain "There's no need for you to drink like this," the officer lectured. "If you could stay sober you might become a corporal. In fact, you might even become a sergeant. Wouldn't you like that?"

"Captain," the soldier replied, "the fact is that when I get a few drops in me I feel like a colonel!!"

★ ★

One chorus girl about another: "She was so dumb that even the other blondes noticed it."

★ ★

Joe LaGore of Paducah, Ky., tells about the fellow who swaggered into a hotel elevator and, as it moved upward, started trying to impress the pretty young operator. But she wasn't having any, thank you. Finally, moving a little closer, he cooed: "I'll bet all these stops and starts make you mighty tired".

"No, I really don't mind the stops and starts," she said icily. "But I sure do get tired of all the jerks!"

★ ★

Two men at a party were overheard making this brief exchange as they stared at a singularly unattractive gal across the room:

"Is she married?"

"No."

"Some lucky guy!"

★ ★

A bridegroom, after the wedding was over and the guests had departed, began to search anxiously among the wedding gifts.

"What are you looking for, darling?" asked the bride.

"That fifty-pound cheque of your father's", he said. "I don't see it anywhere."

"Poor Dad is so absent-minded" said the bride. "He lit his cigar with it."

★ ★

Prominent at a London theater opening was a famous oil tycoon from the States, on his arm a magnificently proportioned babe. From the play, the tycoon took her on a dizzy round of gay spots and finally, delighted with her understanding ways, pressed a diamond clip into her hot little palm.

"You darling man," she cooed. "It's such a business doing pleasure with you!"

★ ★

A mother brought her four-year-old twins to a store for a final fitting of identical coats. Wouldn't the twins like to see themselves in the mirror, the store-owner asked.

"Oh, that won't be necessary," the mother replied. "They never do—they just look at each other."

"Darling," the mother asked her small fry, "why are you making faces at your bulldog?"

"Well," the child defended himself, "he started it!"

"Is that man annoyed with you? I notice he didn't return your greeting."

"Oh, he lives next door to me. He never returns anything."

ODDITIES OF NATURE • BY CHUCK THORNDIKE
LION FISH
{PTEROIS VOLITANS — INDIAN OCEAN}
CARRIES DEADLY POISON IN DORSAL FIN, WHICH CAN CAUSE DEATH, IF SUFFICIENTLY INJECTED!
Ginger ale
IS MADE FROM ROOTS OF THIS GINGER LILY,
NATIVE TO TROPICS AND SUB-TROPICS!
PIGS GET DRUNK
AT INDIAN MOUND PLANTATION, RIPLEY, TENNESSEE
FROM DRINKING 'SORGHUM' SCUM FROM CRUSHED SUGAR CANE!
THANK TO CLIMATE CONNORS-MILLWOOD, VIRGINIA
FACE FEATURES
THIS TYPE INDICATES AN EVEN NATURE, WHICH THINKS AND ACTS DELIBERATELY!
THIS PROFILE MEANS QUICK ACTION OR ANGER, ABILITY TO STIMULATE OR ANNOY!
WHILE THIS ONE SHOWS SLOWNESS, ENDURANCE AND DIPLOMACY!
REGULAR
CONVEX
CONCAVE

Fabulous Maharajas Are Now Almost 'Poor'

HOW tragic is the fate today of the nawab the rajah and the maharajah in India, writes Harvey Day in "Tit-Bits."

Gone are the days when they could bathe in gold mohurs or, as the Nizam of Hyderabad used to, spread out sacks of pearls so that they might revive in the sun.

These former multi-millionaires have been reduced to pinching, scraping and stringent economies, for the Government has confiscated their wealth and taken over their lands. To-day most of them are mere pensioners.

On May 1st, 1949, the Gaekwar of Baroda, whose income was £3,750,000 a year, was reduced to £187,000 a year less tax, which worked out to about £119,000. He was forced to dismiss 600 servants and sell 200 polo ponies. Now, though deprived of power, recognition withdrawn, and his son appointed as ruler, he will continue to enjoy the courtesy title "His Highness."

The Maharajah of Jodhpur, who once led an Arabian Nights existence on £1,500,000 a year, has been given a pension of £75,000, though the Government has allowed him to retain such capital as he holds. With few exceptions, £75,000 is the limit paid to the rajahs.

New Jobs

Most of them have realized that the march of events cannot be halted and have with good grace become Rajpramukhs or Governors, of combinations of states. The Maharajah of Bhavnagar took the place of Sir Archibald Nye (British High Commissioner in India) as Governor of Madras, and the Maharajahs of Patiala, Jaipur and Gwalior also accepted similar posts.

Some rulers wish to settle permanently in Italy, the South of France, Switzerland and even Britain, but the Indian Government allows no gold or jewels to leave the country.

The worst hit, but the most philosophical, is the Nizam of Hyderabad, once reputed to be worth at least £700,000,000. He owned seventy-five Rolls-Royces, enough pearls to fill a small pool, a stack of heirlooms, and so much gold which, if released at once, would cause a panic on the stock market. As a paperweight he used an emerald worth tens of thousands.

Pensioned Off

There were 562 independent states in the old India, and all but the larger will disappear. Some were but a few square miles and the rulers were no more than squires. They are allowed to farm their own lands, but in place of revenue, which formerly they could retain for their personal use, are granted small pensions, the smallest only £300 a year.

This seems equitable when one recollects that one of the smaller princes, whose annual income was about £200,000, spent a whole year's state revenue on the wedding of his son! Guests were sprayed with perfume from Paris at three guineas a thimbleful, and a fountain bubbled champagne.

Though living in a land of extreme poverty, one prince, on a visit to Paris, entered a cosmetic shop and ordered £15,000 worth of soap and perfume.

When the Maharajah of Alwar visited Delhi, a restaurant used to be reserved exclusively for him and his guests.

These are hard times for the princes of India. Some must rue the fact that they did not make better use of their opportunities.

Kingdom Of Death

BY ARUN SHOME

THE small iron gate creaks and before the sound dies out I am inside. Outside the gate, there is a broad footpath, four or five flower-sellers wait for the customers. Before me lies a narrow path stretching to the last end of the field.

This is the main path and it divides into many narrower paths lying parallel to each other, and on both sides of these paths lie the dead, the graves of them who are no more on this earth. I am speaking of Lower Circular Road Cemetery. Outside the gate there is din and bustle, the crowded trams and buses hurtle by, the street vendors shout to tempt the passersby but inside, there reigns a calm solitude; situated in a crowded part of a living city but far from it, is this kingdom of death. Life rolls on outside the gate but inside it has been forbidden to enter; an eternal 'No thoroughfare' hangs before it.

●

I pass on, slowly. No, I do not want to disturb you, McGuild, Reynold, Isabella, sweet child Perera, sleep and sleep in peace. I have not come to break your long slumber. Who art thou, unknown soul? A brass cross fitted on a black wooden one, stands on your grave and on that cross written in black letters, 'Remembrance'. You have craved long remembrance from posterity, but by what name did you pass on earth? Your epitaph reminds me of another unfortunate being, on whose grave is written his own line, 'Here lies one whose name was writ in water.' But posterity has proved that the name of a poet like Keats is never written in water but in golden letters in the pages of literature. I salute thee, unknown one!

●

Two steps more.....'stay a while, O Stranger, if thou have been born in Bengal!' bids the grave of Michael Madhusudan Dutta.

O, the great poet of Bengal, you introduced a new channel in Bengali literature, you fertilised the barren field of our literature and in return you received intolerable indifference, unutterable negligence and died in a condition, no poet has even experienced. Today, your grave is being repaired, your loving wife Henrietta's tomb is being rebuilt, your life has been screened but has the sin we committed in neglecting you yet been fully repented?

●

Sleep, James Lelas of Reuters, sleep O, tired journalist. Your life was passed in constant troubles, from one end of the earth you roamed to the other, to make the tea-tables more charming, to throb the millions with new sensations but now, you are having an eternal place—no teleprinter, no editorial column, nothing of that sort. Your dear wife Helen Gwendoline Lelas has inscribed her love on the cold slab over your head. She is in Shanghai and you are here or where? God only knows.

God loved you dearly, so you escaped this chaotic land of ours so soon. O, the blessed child, Grenville Pears Arrakiel! You were "Daddy's boy, Mumsie's joy" but to whom you have given the greater pain—to a father separated from his son or to a mother bereaved of her delight?

Before the Great Judge, you, Henry Vincent Bayley, now stand as a convict. You were one of the judges of the Calcutta High Court. You took part in the gambling in which human lives are stakes. May you be blessed with a fair verdict!

●

"I will never forget you," promises Miss Emilia to her dead father and says that spot where her father lies is to her heaven on earth. Excuse me, Miss Emilia, if you were emotional like

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OUR DELHI LETTER

From Our Correspondent

TRUTH BEHIND 'FRISCO BOYCOTT

Myth Of Independence In Japanese Treaty

WHY INDIA REFUSES TO TOE THE LINE TO U.S.A.

NEW DELHI, (By Air).

INDIA'S attitude to the Japanese treaty, Nehru-Tandon tussel in the Congress; Indo-Pakistan tension and the Government of Part C States Bill in Parliament loomed large in New Delhi during the week.

Indian attitude to U.S.A.-U.K. draft of Japanese treaty has surprised Britain and shocked America. New Delhi is not surprised at the U.S.A. reactions. It is however unhappy over the "Yesman" attitude, Great Britain is compelled to adopt on every issue of vital importance.

The American diplomat, Mr. John Foster Dulles came with a draft to London in the first week of June, which, inter-alia stipulated that the treaty on behalf of China would be signed by Chiang Kai Shek. Having recognised 'Red China,' this demand was too much even for Britain. Mr. Dulles, thereafter left for Paris and in the words of Newstatesman and Nation, he produced a compromise draft that 'the treaty should have no Chinese signatures but that subsequently the Japanese Government should be free to conclude peace with either Chiang Kai Shek or Mao Tse-Tung as it pleases. There can be no shadow of doubt that the astute Mr. Yoshida will opt for the Generalissimo in Formosa, for he knows which side of his bread is buttered with U. S. economic aid."

Myth Of Jap Independence

Mr. Dulles returned to London in the following week and secured the acceptance of the revised formula by Great Britain. Here is something from the Newstatesman again.

"By this ingenious device it is apparently hoped that Britain may be induced indirectly to recognise Chiang Kai Shek as the Legitimate ruler of China and repudiate its whole stand for peace and honesty in the Far East." It will be evident that India would not like to commit itself to a position in which, even indirectly, it has to repudiate its obligations to her friends. The U. S. attitude, so far Asian Countries are concerned, has been "Take it or leave it." India has left it. The U. S. officials now say that any treaty India may enter with Japan shall have to be in conformity with the U. S. A.-Japanese treaty.

So much for the myth of Japanese independence. Japan will have complete Sovereignty and independence to recognise Chiang Kai Shek or the Red China but will have no independence to enter into a bilateral treaty with India. This also proves that India has been wise in keeping out of the Power blocs.

For, she too, like Great Britain, would have been Commanded to sign on the dotted line. Incidentally, almost the whole of Asia, including an influential section in Japan is opposed to the Treaty. India is in good company.

Nehru-Tandon differences have been widely ventilated in the Press. Persons in touch with the principal actors in the drama still hold the view that the mischief makers would be sadly disappointed. The Prime Minister is too much of a gentleman to force a showdown and so also Mr. Tandon. Mr. Shanker Rao Dec has come out with a formula, which is based on the British model. He would like the Prime Minister to become, ipso facto, the President of the Congress. He asserted that the present conflict had become inevitable and would have occured even if Kripalani of himself had been elected as the Congress President.

'C' States Bill

Coming as they did from an experienced administrator, some statements of Mr. Gopalswami Ayyangar were really astounding. Speaking on the Government of the Part C. States Bill, he would not subscribe to the view that introduction of democratic institutions necessarily implied that those who took part in those institutions that those who took part in would develop a narrow mentality or would be interested always in trying to perpetuate themselves. The brief history of the present Parliament and its parent body, the Constituent Assembly belied this statement. It is a well-known fact that the Prime Minister was very keen to dissolve the Constituent Assembly and have the new Parliament elected afresh. By a majority vote, this desire of the Prime Minister was frustrated. Then again, the present Parliament insisted and had its way in finalising the constituencies. In other words the candidates wrested the right to define their own constituencies. The final test of Mr. Gopalswamy's assertion would be a vote of Parliament on the desirability of holding the elections next January. Mr. Gopalswamy will find that the majority shall vote for no elections. The representative from Ajmere, who had been for merger, had changed his views after Mr Gopalswamy's pocket borough democracy plan had been announced.

Border States

It is also a matter of surprise that Mr. Gopalswamy Ayyangar did not extend the benefits of his democracy to the Andamans and was halting in his approach to the three border states of Manipur, Tripura and Kutch. Money was a mere symbol and, at any rate, did not worry the Honourable Minister for the States. The new set up would cost a mere fleabite of Fifty lakhs. Yes in the beginning, but ultimately lakhs may become crores. The expenditure on Delhi State has mounted up from 56 lakhs in 1938-39 to over four crores in 1951-52. In any case, it will be Sir Chintaman Deshmukh's headache. It is also tummy-ache for the tax-payer, who has to slave day and night so that Mr. Gopalswamy democracy may function in luxury. So far as Delhi is concerned, the Government has undone the historic decision of the British Government, transferring capital from Calcutta.

Lord Hardinge's Government in the famous "Coronation Durbar" despatch of 1911 said:—

"It is essential that the Supreme Government should not be associated with any particular Provincial Government. The development of Legislative Councils has made the withdrawal of the Supreme Council and the Government of India from the influence of local opinion a matter of ever increasing urgency. Secondly, events in Bengal are apt to react on the Viceroy and the Government of India to whom the responsibility for them is often wrongly attributed. The connection is bad for the Government of India, bad for the Bengal Government and unfair to other Provinces, whose representatives view with great and increasing jealously the predominance of Bengal."

For these reasons, primarily, the Capital was transferred from Calcutta to New Delhi, costing over one hundred and fifty crores to the tax-payer. A Legislative Assembly is now being set up, creating thereby influences, to avoid which the capital was transferred.

New Creation

There is yet another angle. The Western system of democratic institutions knows Ministers without portfolio. In fact, Mr. Gopalswamy Ayyangar entered the Government as a Minister without portfolio. In his turn, he has created Ministers without Constituencies. Whom they represent and to whom are they responsible, is not known. The stupid British called these dignatories as nominated Executive Councillors. The Congressmen shouted at them and called them Messrs. Nobodies. Now having been defacto nominated, they are a Council of Ministers, working on the basis of Joint Responsibility

"BLACK EYES AND LEMONADE"

A unique exhibition—with the strange title of 'Black Eyes' and Lemonade"—an exhibition of British Popular and Traditional Art—is being held at the Whitechapel Art Gallery One of the outstanding sections of the exhibition is a 37lb model of St. Paul's Cathedral—made from icing sugar by members of the R. A. F. School of Cookery at Halton.

Lac F. J. Brown an Instructor at the school, puts the finishing touches to the Cross watched by Sharon Cohen (8) and Tony Stanbrook (8) of Stepney. The model has 933 pieces; 557 pillars and 79 windows—and weighs 37 lbs. It took the members a week to produce.

WHAT LAW HAS DONE FOR INDIAN FARMER

NEW DELHI, Sept. 2.

FAR-REACHING reforms in the land economy of the country have been initiated after the achievement of Independence.

The legislation attempted in recent years is being brought together in a series of handy publications entitled "Agricultural Legislation in India" by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics in the Central Ministry of Food and Agriculture. In the main, it has been directed along three broad lines: (i) removal of the structure which had so long cramped progress; (ii) overhauling the land system in the interests of agricultural efficiency and the mass of the people who work on land; and (iii) improment in the methods of cultivation and utilisation of land.

ABOLITION OF ZAMINDARI

To the first category belong the Acts for the abolition of intermediaries like zamindars, talukadars and jagirdars passed in the various States. Out of the nine States in Part A, five, namely, Madras, Bihar, Assam, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh have passed legislation for the abolition of zamindari, while in Orissa a bill is pending in the legislature for the same purpose. West Bengal has been considering a pilot scheme in Sunderbans area as a prelude to full-fledged abolition. Bombay has abolished a number of tenures like Mehwari, Taluqdari, Khoti and Maleki. Among Part B States, Madhya Bharat, Hyderabad, Saurashtra and Mysore have taken steps to abolish Zamindari and Jagirdari tenures of land system. Jammu and Kashmir State has passed Acts for the abolition of big estates and jagirs in the State. All these Acts aim at abolishing the rights, interests, etc. in law of the specified intermediaries by payment of compensation based in most States on a graduated scale.

COMPENSATION

The method of payment varies from State to State depending upon the amout of compensation which becomes payable and the resources available with the State. In U. P. Madhya Bharat and Madhya Pradesh, the compensation is calculated on the basis of the net income of the intermediaries multiplied by a flat number, the smaller intermediaries being compensated by a Rehabilitation Grant on a progressive scale. In other States, a system of graded payments has been followed, in which higher multiples are provided for smaller incomes and lower multiples in the case of larger incomes

In the second category are all the Acts passed for giving greater security to the tenants and the regulation of tenant-landlord rights. In this class also is included legislation for the creation of economic holdings.

STRESS ON PERSONAL CULTIVATION

The main emphassis of tenancy legislation in recent years has been to encourage personal cultivation and the prevention of absentee landlordism. Landlords are allowed to keep those farms which are cutivated by them personally.

In Bombay, Hyderabad, Saurashtra and Punjab, the tenancy acts permit the landlords to eject tenants and take over land up to a certain limit for personal cultivation.

The ceilings placed on agricultural holdings in some of the States vary from 400 bighas (about 132 acres) in Assam 50 acres in Madhya Bharat and 30 acres in U.P. Prohibition of sub-letting as under the various acts in Bombay, Hyderabad and U.P. and the security of rights and fixation of rents under the various tenancy laws, all have the effects of encouraging personal cultivation. The tenancy acts in several States have been greatly modified since Independence. The maximum rents fixed under these acts vary from one-eighth of the gross produce in lands held by exproprietory tenants and one-sixth in respect of holdings of occupancy tenants in Ajmer, to one-fourth of the gross produce in irrigated land and one-third in other lands as in Bombay and Hyderabad.

The crop-sharing system has also been considerably modified to give greater protection to the crop sharers as under the Bargadar Act, 1950, in W. Bengal and the Adhiars' Protection Act, 1949, in Assam.

The recent measure passed in Bombay Punjab and PEPSU per-

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Democracy's Biggest Experiment In India

VOTERS MUST EXERCISE FRANCHISE JUDICIOUSLY

BY (B. S. THUNGA)

INDIA is shortly going to polls to choose her rulers. It is the biggest experiment in democracy in human history. Political freedom is new to us and power with its newness has too much attraction. Various political parties have already started their campaign. But will the voters choose the right men?

IN another four months we are going to try the biggest experiment in democracy in human history. Over 17 crores of people will go to the polls to choose their rulers both in the Centre and in the States. The stupendous task facing the authorities, to steal our Election Commissioner's words, staggers human imagination in its vastness and in its complexity.

Every Indian who was 21 years of age on March 1, 1950 and who was a resident in any constituency for 180 days between April 1947 and December 1949 has the right to vote. This is adult franchise. Roughly half the number are women. The electoral rolls now finalised, indicate the constituency of the voter.

The voting is by secret ballot and the papers will have to be dropped into specially constructed boxes each bearing the symbol of the party to which the candidate belongs. In the same polling booth there will be another enclosure where the voter will have to register his vote for the State Legislature.

Complicated

Whether this system of choosing the rulers is new to India or not, the process is too complicated and the result confounding to comprehend. Political freedom is new to us and power with its newness has too much attraction. Added to this is the unawakened political consciousness among the majority of our voters. Democracy is inextricably inter-woven with literacy and unfortunately for us the former has come to us without the latter.

Possible checks to prevent fraudulent practices during the elections are being formulated by the Union Government. Impersonation of the voter is made impossible by the indelible ink mark on the voter's thumb once he registers his vote.

Restrictions on the candidate are many. No hired transport will be allowed to be made available to the voter and there is a limit on the election expenses that a candidate may incur. These proposals are yet to be finalised and will be introduced in the Parliament during its current session.

There seem to be enough checks on technical frauds but what lacks in this country is the necessary education for the voter.

The aspirant-to-power has many ways of approach to the voter. Discontent, the appalling poverty, the prevailing disharmony between the employer and the employed, the communal canker, and above all the food situation in the country, will be the main sales talk. If the voter is not caught with the slogans, he is netted in with the ready-made solutions to all his problems.

Parties & Plans

Almost all the parties have published their manifestoes and their programme to rule the country. The voter, the Sovereign Indian Citizen, is being wooed with plans for his glorious future. Heaven is in the reach of every adult and we are being told that political power even holds the key to spiritual solace if a particular candidate is backed with our votes.

Democracy has many pitfalls. The French Philosopher, Jean Jacques Rousseau, almost the pioneer-opponent of "representative" system of Government had come to the conclusion that a mass which delegates its sovereignty to a few individuals, abdicates its sovereign functions. Even the theorists of democracy admit that the voter while exercising his right to vote exercises his sovereign right and renounces his sovereignty simultaneously.

The great democrat Ledru-Rollin, the father of universal and equal suffrage in France, goes so far as to demand the suppression of President and Parliament and the recognition of the General Assembly of the people as the sole legislative organ.

Under representative Government the difference between democracy and monarchy is altogether insignificant—a difference not in substance but in form. The sovereign people elect in place of a king, a number of kinglets. But the one right the people reserve is the privilege of choosing from time to time a new set of masters. To this criticism must be appended Proudhon's remark that the representatives of the people have no sooner been raised to power than they set to work to consolidate and reinforce their influence.

Only Remedy

But the facts of history and the trend of human thought give no alternative for better form of Government and democracy with all its drawbacks is the only remedy as against autocracy and totalitarianism. The French revolution, the American war of Independence and later civil war and our own fight for freedom have crystallised man's thought on temporal power. The Russian revolution and the later day developments in that country go to show the result of mass upheavals unharnessed by popular will or unchecked by sober instincts.

With the advent of party Governments, the perpetuation of the party in power or of the party leadership by one man or by a set of individuals working in a clique is another peril democracy is confronted with. It betrays tendencies of totalitarianism if the party in power is powerful enough to hold on to office for over two terms. The only check against all these developments is the vote—careful exercise of one's franchise.

And here comes the sanctity and dangers of the individual's sovereign power—the RIGHT to vote.

Right To Vote

There is the sanctity; it cannot be sold. It is an inherent right and can satisfy no material obligation. It is like woman's chastity—cannot be tampered with and then purified.

The danger lies in its improper use. A vote for the wrong person with the right plan or for the right person with the wrong plan might both mean serious harm to the nation. The exercise of franchise cannot be decided on an impulse or with any expectation of immediate advantages.

A member is chosen not for his money or influence but for his personal integrity, political associations, idealism and his past record of public work.

Our Constitution is our title-deed to power. It vests power in the people and gives it back to Parliament and the Legislature for a specified period. The Parliamentarian or the Legislator holds that power in trust for the public good. The ballot paper, the vote, represents this power which is more dangerous unused than used because it is like the Atman in the Adwaita, the whole and the part thereof. It is the inviolable conscience of democracy. The franchise not exercised is the voter's power lost and to the extent the Parliament and the Legislature are unrepresented.

The bicameral legislature is compared to the cup and the saucer. The hot tea in the cup is poured into the saucer for cooling down and likewise the hot legislation brought in by the over-enthusiastic reformer in the Lower House is taken to the Upper House for cooling down.

The Legislature

For this purpose, probably, we have bicameral Legislature in the Centre and in the Seven bigger States. There are 496 seats in the Central House of the People, one seat for every 7.2 lakhs of population. In this House 72 seats are reserved for the Scheduled Castes and 25 for the Scheduled Tribes.

The Council of States consists of 204 members mostly elected by the State Legislatures, as also 12 other members nominated by the President in consideration of their special knowledge or practical experience in literature, science, art, social service or the like.

The Seven States having bicameral legislature are Bihar, Bombay, Madras, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Mysore. The members of the Legislative Councils are partly elected and partly nominated. One third of the number is elected by an electoral college consisting of members of local bodies. Another third is elected by the Legislative Assembly of the State. One-twelfth is chosen by graduates of at least three years' standing and a similar number by teachers of secondary schools and other higher academic institutions. The rest is nominated by the Governor of the Rajapramukh of the State.

The rest of the nine States have only one House, the Legislative Assembly.

In States

The State Legislative Assemblies are formed by direct elections on the basis of one representative for every 75,000 of the population. There are 3,000 members to be elected in 16 States altogether.

Every candidate to a Parliamentary seat has to deposit Rs. 500 and a candidate to the State Assembly Rs. 250 along with his nomination. Then the candidate has to spend a good bit of money for propaganda, meetings, posters, and publication of his views. To avoid 'Big Money' converting the elections to a business with the backing of their wealth, ceilings are fixed on election expenses and the candidate has to submit a return of his expenses to the Commissioner after the elections and any improper use of money debars him from taking his seat in the Assembly or in the Parliament.

All disputes relating to the conduct of elections and objections to nomination will have to be referred to a quasi-judicial election tribunal whose decision will be final.

—"FIF".

THE DISPUTED AREA

An Outline Of Pakhtoonistan

PAKHTOONISTAN DEMAND

Three Voices Analysed

BY W. G. GRAHAM

THE Pakhtoon may be poor, primitive and proud: he may know little; but one thing he knows as part of himself—he must have his freedom.

THERE is perhaps no issue in modern Asia over which the fog of propaganda has settled more impenetrably than Pakhtoonistan — the alleged demand of the seven million Pushtu-speaking people of Pakistan for an independent state. The issue is not obscured by lack of information. In a sense, too much is known about Pakhtoonistan. Too many voices are raised, each with that suspicious urgency of tone which tries to suggest that its portion of the truth is the whole truth.

The main voices are three. The first is a sustained cry from Karachi that the whole thing is a figment of the Afghans' imagination. The second is the voice of Radio Kabul, which maintains in somewhat unbridled language that the Afghans' Pakhtoon brothers east of the Durand Line in the N.W.F.P., Baluchistan and the tribal areas are being oppressed by Pakistan as they never were by Britain before 1947.

Red Shirts

The third voice, perforce spasmodic and fainter than the other two, is that of the Pakhtoons themselves. Some speak in favour of the better living which Pakistan promises them in their barren land; the more vociferous, identified with the Red Shirts of Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan—imprisoned by Pakistan since 1948 for what are officially termed "subversive activities" protested in dramatic language that they are prepared to die for freedom. They also say that 12,000 of the Red Shirts, claimed 500,000 strong, are imprisoned and that this stifles the progress of the cause.

India is sometimes accused by the Pakistanis, in spite of strict official neutrality in New Delhi, of espousing the Pakhtoonistan cause and of coalescing informally with Afghanistan to perform a squeezing strategy on west Pakistan.

A tribesman with his rifle at his back

So far as Karachi is concerned, the whole issue was closed before it opened on July 6, 1947, when the N.W.F.P. opted by plebiscite (289,244 against 2,347) to adhere to Pakistan and not to India. Their tribal areas, according to Pakistani sources, opted similarly through their jirgas. Pakistan then inherited on August 15 Britain's rights and obligations and all the territory east of the Durand Line became part of Pakistan. This

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Can Middle East Be Defended In Case Of Russian Attack?

TRAPPING STRATEGY WILL PAY DIVIDEND

By Captain Liddell Hart

EVENTS in Persia and Jordan and the proposal that Turkey join the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation have again focused attention on a region that has long been a tender spot in international relations — the Middle East. Captain Liddell Hart, the world's leading commentator on military strategy and foremost authority on contemporary military history, whose advice has been sought by European statesmen and generals, discusses in this article the possibilities of holding the Middle East in the event of a Russian attack, and asks whether in fact the Middle East is worth holding. In the course of this important article, Captain Liddell Hart assesses the military political and economic value of each of the countries in the area.

THE burden of propping up the Middle East has mainly rested on Britain since the French forces left Syria and the Lebanon—and Britain's limited resources are seriously strained. She has to face a menace at many points, and must concentrate on guarding the vital points. As the heaviest menace lies dangerously close to heart, in Europe, it becomes more hazardous for her to dissipate strength in guarding extremities.

In these difficult circumstances, it would be wise to begin an exploration of the problem by seeking an answer to the question: How important is the Middle East to Britain?

That subject divides itself into two parts—the strategic and the economic importance But the first also divides into defensive and offensive. Defensively, the importance of the Middle East has long been regarded as being, above all, that it covered the Suez Canal route to India and the Far East. Offensively, its importance lies in it being the way of approach, by land or air, to Russia's oil-fields in the Caucasus and her new industrial plants in the Urals which together constitute the main source of the war-making capacity.

As for the economic importance of the Middle East, that lies mainly in the Iraq, South Persian and Saudi Arabian oil-fields. There is one big group of wells in Northern Iraq close to the Turkish-Persian frontier and a still bigger series of groups around the Persian Gulf.

Let us now examine the question on the counts.

Is Suez "Vital"?

The Suez route to the East was described as "vital" to Britain before she had any footing in the Middle East, and longer still before the Middle East oil supplies were developed. Its importance naturally increased after the building of the Suez Canal. Statesmen and Generals have many times described it as the "life line" of the British Empire.

It is still called "vital" on its own account. In 1946 Britain's Foreign Minister, Mr. Bevin, gave renewed emphasis to the importance of that traffic-route, and spoke of any potential foreign approach to it as a threat of "cutting our throat." As recently as last August another eminent statesman, who held high office in the war-time Government, spoke of the Suez Canal as "that indispensable link in our communications."

Yet in the last war Britain was forced to abandon the Mediterranean and Suez as a regular traffic route, from 1940 until 1943, and to divert convoys around the Cape of Good Hope—even those going to Egypt with troops and supplies. Can it be true to term anything "indispensable" or "vital" when in fact it was able to be dispensed with during three crucial years of war? To do so would seem to be a continuance of habit, and not really justified. It would be more true to call the Cape route "vital", and the Suez route merely "valuable".

Indeed, on deeper reflection it becomes clear that even the Cape route is not really vital to the survival of Britain—not nearly so vital as the preservation of Western Europe. Its classification as "vital" has more justification if we are considering the problem of preserving the Commonwealth. Yet, at a pinch, even Australia and New Zealand might be maintained from the U S A.

Counter-Offensive Springboard

Next we must examine the problem of the Middle East from the point of view of counter-offensive action in the event of war with Russia. It is very important to maintain the Middle East as a springboard, if we can—for it is so close to Russia's economic-strategic "Achilles" heel No counter-offensive from Western Europe would have so much possibility of paralysing Russia's war-waging power. But the possibility depends on whether we can hold the Middle East, or at least an important part of it, in the early stages of a war. For in warfare, as we have known it hitherto, any offensive or counter-offensive has to be mounted from a secure base-which must also be adequate for the development of a powerful effort.

Then we come to the question of the economic importance of the Middle East. That is not large apart from its oil. It is small even by comparison with Africa, where the potential resources have barely been tapped.

The value of the supplies Britain imports from the Middle East is less than a quarter of that from Africa, while as a market for British goods the comparative value of the Middle East is still less.

The Middle East oil is important—although perhaps not quite so important as is often argued. The Middle East has over 40 per cent of the world's proved oil reserves, and about 12 per cent of present production.

The present figure is more material to the present strategic problem, as atomic power may come to replace oil. **Moreover, the defence of the West could be maintained by oil supplies from the other sides of the Atlantic—and its economic too, if necessity compelled. The loss of the Middle East oil would cause difficulty but hardly disaster.**

In any case the wartime value of those oil supplies depends on whether we can reckon on holding them in the event of war. Here we come to the next big question for examination: Can Britain defend the Middle East?

Local Forces Assessed

First, we have to consider what may be called the "local" forces Persia stands in the front line, and much depends on her power of resistance. because her territo-

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BRITAIN'S NEW MACHINE-GUN

This is Britain's new .280 sustained fire machine-gun demonstrated at The School of Infantry, Warminster, Wiltshire. The new weapon is aircooled and is lighter and more portable than the Vickers weapon now in use.

MOCKERY OF FREEDOM

COMMUNIST CREED IS TO LIQUIDATE CLERGY

By Joseph Stalin

(EDITED BY MALCOLM JOHNSON)

WHEREVER Communism has seized power, it has attempted to throttle existing religion.

In this article, fourth of a series culled from Joseph Stalin's own writings and statements, the Soviet dictator's own words reveal the basis for this unrelenting campaign in which countless numbers of religious leaders and their followers have been imprisoned or liquidated. In discussing world Communism's attitude toward religion, Stalin repeatedly uses the familiar Communist propaganda terms in which everything that is not Communistic becomes "reactionary" or "prejudiced."

WE carry on, and will continue to carry on, propaganda against religious prejudices.

Our legislation guarantees to citizens the right to adhere to any religion. This is a matter for the conscience of each individual. That is precisely why we carried out the separation of the Church from the State.

But in separating the Church from the State and proclaiming religious liberty, we at the same time guaranteed the right of every citizen to combat by argument, by propaganda and agitation, any and all religion.

The Party cannot be neutral towards religion, and it does conduct anti-religious propaganda against all and every religious prejudice because it stands for science, while religious prejudices run counter to science, because all religion is something counter to science .....

The Party cannot be neutral to religious prejudices because this is one of the best means of undermining the influence of the reactionary clergy who support the exploiting classes and who preach submission to those classes.

The Party cannot be neutral towards the bearers of religions, towards the reactionary clergy, who poison the minds of the toiling masses.

Have we suppressed the reactionary clergy? Yes, we have: the unfortunate thing is that it has not been completely liquidated.

Anti-religious propaganda is a means by which the complete liquidation of the reactionary clergy must be brought about.

Cases occur where certain members of the party hamper the complete development of anti-religious propaganda. If such members are expelled it is a good thing, because there is no room for such "Communists" in the ranks of the party

Democracy

All this talk about democracy!

What is democracy within the Party? Democracy for whom? If democracy is understood to mean the right of a few intellectuals, severed from the actual revolution, to twaddle without limit and to have their own press organs, we need no such democracy, for that is the democracy of the tiny minority opposing the will of the tremendous majority.

The achievement and maintenance of the Dictatorship of the Proletariat are impossible without a party strong in its cohesion and iron discipline.

But iron discipline is impossible without unity of will and without absolute and complete unity of action on the part of all members of the party.

If follows that the existence of factions is incompatible with Party unity and with its iron discipline ... The parties of the Communist International, which organise their activities on the basis of the task of achieving the Dictatorship of the Proletariat, cannot afford to be "liberal," or to permit the formation of factions.

The Party is synonymous with unity of will which leaves no room for any factionalism or division of authority in the Party.

The Dictatorship of the Proletariat is not a mere change of government, but a new state, with new organs of power, both central and local: it is the Proletarian State which has arisen on the ruins of the old state, the state of the bourgeoisie.

(Sources for the above Stalin quotations are: A Stalin interview in Moscow, Sept. 9, 1927: Stalin's political report to the Central Committee of the Communist Party, Dec., 1927: Stalin's lectures at Sverdlov University, April, 1924.)

(To be continued)

LAST LOOK ROUND

MATURITY is the sign of full growth. Whether amongst men or nations, maturity brings on steadiness. The tottering child will not be able walk without help, or for a long enough time it will go on falling before it learns by experience how to walk without slipping.

Democracy in Britain is not merely fully grown up, but as our Friends of Soviet Union would say, old and decadent. Whatever their view the fact is there that Britain has a democracy which is centuries old and probably the MOST REVOLUTIONARY in the world. In their elections they do not betray the mistakes of the baby. They are dignified, they are probably less vociferous than the Americans and carry on the work of elections with less vehemence — in language — than do other younger democracies. In the hot-blooded Mediterranean countries it is not unlikely that elections have been bloody. But in the colder atmosphere of Britain, the ballot is both secret and non-violent.

Even when Britain does stage a revolution and forces a King into exile, there have been champions of ordered democracy like Edmund Burke who contended that it is a REVOLUTION AVERTED more than a REVOLUTION MADE!

India, compared to older democracies, is just a baby — probably yet in the embryo stage. Though India's independence is four years old, Indian democracy— in the right sense of the word—is yet to be born. The unprecedented adult franchise experiment is a huge one with an electorate the like of which no country in the world has had to contend with in the history of the human race. It is, therefore, that the mistakes which are likely to be committed in the campaigns of the various parties bucking up for the contest at the polls have to be judged with this background in view.

Revolutionaries Both

TO enumerate just a few. We can begin with the latest of Acharya Kripalani, boss of the Krishak Praja, Mazdoor Party. At a meeting at Chitnis Park in Nagpur Acharyaji said that "if they did not replace the present Government there was going to be a VIOLENT (caps ours) revolution in the country resulting in bloodshed and anarchy". The declared objective of the Praja Party is the overthrow of the Nehru-Congress Government. But Kripalani was frank enough to say that "he would not assure them that their needs of food, cloth and shelter would be met by his Party." If, therefore, even the electorate decides to enthrone the Praja Party at the citadel of New Delhi, India shall not have AVERTED A REVOLUTION, but prepared the ground for MAKING A REVOLUTION—in the words of Burke. What then does Kripalani mean by saying "if the present government is not replaced"? His own government, if the Prajites are ever elected, will have to go the way of the Nehru setup, if it cannot assure to the people food, clothing and shelter. But both these Governments can go the way of Churchill's Government, as the British showed the way, by the method of secret ballot. There is no need of any VIOLENT revolution to bring about both these consummations. Then why talk of VIOLENT revolution in season and out of season, as Kripalani has so often done?

Speaking in the Madhya Pradesh Assembly on Shrimati Radhadevi Goenka's bill for the Prevention of Hindu Bigamous Marriage and the Hindu Divorce Bill, Mr. D. P. Mishra, who recently resigned his ministership in that State's cabinet said: "You can take it from me that the Bill (the Hindu Code Bill before Parliament at present) will never be passed" "If it is forced on the House under pressure and is passed', Mr Mishra asserted, "there will be a revolution in this country, the like of which you have never seen before....There are people in this country who would rather die than allow an outrage or destruction of their thousands year old customs and way of life by force of legislation." He added "this dangerous game of playing with the sentiments and susceptibilities of people must stop."

Mishra is another prophet of a revolution in India though on a religious score!

Mr. Mishra asked "Why is it that in Europe so many bloody revolutions have taken place and a number of kings were assassinated?" and answered: "It was only because the kings meddled with the religious beliefs and faiths of the people"!

Posterity may hail Mishra as another Gibbon on "Decline and Fall of ....(er, er) Religion"!

Political Violence

POLITICAL or party violence is lifting its head, no doubt, as can be evidenced by the murder a fortnight back of a dissident Socialist, Marutikumar Koli, who was done to death by unidentified persons at 9-30 p.m. while returning home after addressing a meeting of the Rayon Woollen Mills Union at Thana. Koli was a municipal councillor with a political life of 21 years, during which he served the Congress and the Socialist Party loyally, according to the report. He had joined the group of dissident Socialists recently after his expulsion from the Socialist Party

There is another story, from Jharia, of a conspiracy to murder Shri. K.N.S.A. Dilya, General Secretary of the All-India Forward Bloc, Kanhai Pal, Deputy Chairman, Ramlakhan Singh, Secretary of the F.B. Colliery Labour Union, and Shri Rafique Ahmed, editor of the magazine "Rafique" and member of the Working Committee of the Bihar State Forward Bloc. The plot was to intercept their jeep on a lonely stretch of road near a culvert and execute the plan of liquidating them all. But the conspiracy was unearthed, according to the report, in time and foiled by the workers of the Central Kirkund Colliery in the Jharia coalfied area. These workers came to know that some hoodlums had planned to assassinate the four Bloc leaders on August 24 on the latter's return from the Gopalchak Mohalla of the Kirkund Colliery. When the workers informed Shri. Kanhai Pal of this plot, he informed the police, who went to the site of the planned murder to bag the conspirators.

Talking of plots eight Delhi Congressmen issued an appeal "to check the activities of those who were out to disrespect Prime Minister Nehru." The appeal was couched in language against which objection was taken, that it was an open incitement to physical violence against the Madhya Pradesh Minister D. P. Mishra, who it seems wrote to the Chief Minister of the State in this connection. Now Sardar Santok Singh Vidyarthi, Secretary of the Nationalist Sikh Party and Mrs. Subhadra Joshi, General Secretary of the Delhi State Congress Committee who were signatories to the appeal say: We want to make it perfectly clear that in our appeal we had not the slightest idea of any violence against Mr. Mishra's person. IT WAS JUST A VOCAL PROTEST. But it must have been a SAD VOCAL PROTEST to require a hasty recantation!

These are the faltering oaby steps of Indian democracy—not the murder of the dissident Socialist. Better manners, better control over their tongues and pens and better luck for the contesting parties in the next few months between now and the elections.

Old Story Recalled

IN Lucknow during the week in the U. P. Assembly Mr. Kamalapati Tripathi disclosed that Acharya Kripalani, when he still within the Congress fold, had approached capitalists for funds for his now defunct Democratic Front. The letter is said to have been written by Kripalani on March 19 this year to the Secretary of the Kanpur Employers' Association. The following is the relevant part of it:

"I have been informed that your Association is collecting funds for public works. I believe you have heard of the Congress Democratic Front. It is likely to purify public life and raise the tone of the nation. We have made as yet no public appeal for funds. As you are raising funds for public purposes I hope you will take into consideration the humble claims of the Democratic Front. If some of the money you propose to collect is diverted to us it will facilitate our work which is to render the best service we can to the distracted country."

There is nothing wrong in Kripalani's above approach, except probably as a matter of discipline and as a former President of the Congress he and his colleagues ought to have thought twice of accusing others of attempts to collect funds from Capitalists "on some understanding" (which has been flatly denied by those concerned).

'Let's See Both Hands, Joe'

Little in The Nashville Tennessan

Now, Kala!

WHILE the Nehru-Tandon tussle gives rise daily to optimistic and pessimistic speculations by turns, there comes news from Calcutta that Mr. Kala Venkata Rao, one of the General Secretaries of the Congress, is likely to resign. The reason: "Venkata Rao's position in the Andhra Pradesh Congress Committee became both intriguing and untenable because of his pro-Tandon attitude, it appears. It is reported that he was told by the Tamilnad Pradesh Congress Committee's President that unless he (Venkata Rao) followed Tamilnad's pro-Nehru lead, his position in the Andhra Congress would be jeopardised for the present. Tamilnad Congress policy largely influences the Andhra Congress stand and will continue to do so for a long time. Therefore having no other course (open) Shri. Rao has taken the reported decision."

The above is a message from its own correspondent in Madras to a Calcutta daily. Take it for whatever it means!

From Karnatak comes the news that Mr. K. R. Karant, former minister of Madras who helped to form the Karnatak Unification Party recently, is thinking of joining the Praja Party of Kripalani and has written to Mr. S. K. Hosmani, President of the K. U. Party to that effect. He is likely to meet Kripalani shortly. A general body meeting of the K. U. Party is to be convened at Hubli, when it is likely a final decision will be arrived at

Mr. Hosmani, the President of the K. U. Party, in the meanwhile blames the Government of India and Pt. Nehru for not implementing the decisions of the Congress Working Committee, especially on the issue of linguistic provinces. He says it is Nehru and the Government of India who can deliver the goods and not the Congress, which can only pass resolutions and lay down policy. He therefore plans, when members of the K. U. Party are elected to Parliament, that they should bring a bill in Parliament on the formation of a separate province of Karnatak.

Dangerous Talk

Talk of war and things about war are dangerous ground. "Careless talk costs lives" is the slogan. You know why? If you tell your wife about the departure of your son in the army, to join his unit some where in the battlefield, you will probably be giving out the date, time and mode of conveyance — ship, plane, bus or foot — so that she can give a send-off fitting to the occasion. She might, while making preparations in that behalf, tell the grocer or the 'bhajiwali' of the forthcoming great event and some enemy spy will wireless that such and such a ship is sailing or such and such a plane is flying on such and such date —and probably time also. The enemy will lay in wait and destroy the ship or plane, which may cost several lives.

Is that clear to you? If not ask the Defence Department.

Pak propaganda about war for Kashmir has just subsided a bit. But it may be the calm before the storm. Pandit Nehru, however, said that if there is war, it won't be on Indian soil, when asked why he had not taken any civil defence measures. The Governor of the Punjab Sir Chandulal Trivedi during his rounds of visits to the frontier districts of the state also said "if there is war it will be on Paristan's soil". "This is quite indisputable", he told a representative gathering of civilians at Ferozepur district.

Monsters To Order

According to the 'New York Times', Dr. Emil Witschi of Iowa City, after working for three years, is able to produce at will such monstrosities as animals with two heads, extra limbs and also — and this is most important — animals with cancer. He simply retards the development of the eggs in the animals before fertilisation. As a result of his work he can detect telltale chemical changes in a fertilised egg that will bring on cancer long before the embroyo's heart begins to beat

Retarded fertilisation causes some cells to develop in the embryonic stage so that they never differentiate — that is form eyes, noses and other organs and tissues. Cells that fail to differentiate end as cancer cells. When eggs are over ripe the embroyo turns into cancer.

Dr. Witchi has also found that low temperature will reverse the trend towards cancer.

But Dr. Witchi's experiments so far are with amphibians. The learned Doctor has not been yet dealing with land-animals.

It [illegible] paper, however, gives a news item from Nidadavol that "a cow gave birth to quadruples, of which three were with a common body, with three backs, three tails, 11 legs, but only two heads.

The fourth one was alive, the former dying immediately after birth."

Can Dr. Witschi produce a freak of the above dimensions amongst land-animals? Not so easy!

My State For A Shower!

A message from Coimbatore says:

The Chief Minister, Mr. P. S. Kumaraswami Raja, offered to step down if any other Party, by hook or crook, managed to bring in rain in plenty, and made the country rich and prosperous.

Addressing a pre-election meeting the Chief Minister regretted that some Parties were exploiting the difficult food position for their personal ends, and some were even accusing the Congress Ministers as being responsible for lack of rain.

If nature betrayed us continuously for 4 years, are we to be held responsible for it, he asked humorously.

The World Of Stamps

BY KUNG

Behind The Scenes Of Philately:

GOOD DESIGNS ARE IMPORTANT–1

MILLIONS the world over make use of the many facilities provided by the modern postal networks, but hardly one in a thousand—even among collectors—ever realises that before the tiny piece of paper that he sticks on his envelope sees the light of day, there has been much burning of midnight oil by a multitude of specialist craftsman.

The modern collector although far better informed than his predecessor, seldom realises how much the perfection of modern issues owes to the engravers and printers who fashioned the classic masterpieces of Great Britain, France and other pioneer stamp issuing nations. With the increase in the scope and extent of the Post Office, stamps have become integral part of civilisation, as essential to everyday living as electricity and transport.

Older issues were changed once every ten years or more and an alteration in design was dictated solely by security and other practical reasons. No one thought of changing an issue just because it LOOKED INARTISTIC. But now, with collectors a dime a dozen, the appearance of the same old faces and places on stamps soon begins to pall, and governments for this reason — and because they keep a wary eye on collectors' pocket books —realise that the more new designs there are, the more money there will be in the till. I do not say that this statement applies in every case, but it certainly DOES account for the frequent emergence of commemoratives on every occasion, conceivable.

When stamps were still in their infancy, it was practically a virgin field for the designer. He did not have many precedents to hem him in, and this allowed for a great deal of scope as well as minimising the risk of plagiarism. But now, with tens of thousands of stamp designs already in existence, it is not difficult to see that it is almost impossible to create something ENTIRELY new. Nevertheless, while the shadow of the past does account for a great deal of plagiarism — conscious or otherwise — in design, a really brilliant man can always emerge with a design off the beaten track but very, very good all the same.

A few examples of these will be given later, but, speaking purely of general trends, it does seem as if the stamp designing world has come to realise that there was something quite exceptional about the earliest classics and seeks to base its latest productions on these models

Classic Revival

Take the Queen Wilhelmina definatives of the Netherlands, (designed by Hartz) or the 'Marianne' issues of France (which were the work of the brilliant Edmond Dulac). There is no doubt that the inspiration for both these sets — among the most outstanding of modern times — is at least a century old. This 'throwback' to older models also represents a reaction against the over-ornateness of modern pictorials.

There is little doubt that pictorials, as a class, are most popular, but there is also no gainsaying that several are badly designed, with too much detail worked into too little space. In fact, when we see the blunders perpetrated by modern designers in spite of all the examples they have to work on, it is little short of astounding how early craftsmen avoided pitfalls so adroitly. Whether by accident or through some hidden intuitive process, they arrived at a size just suitable for an adhesive, chose designs that were perfectly adapted to a restricted format, employed line engraving which combined beauty with simplicity, and turned out masterpieces that are still the wonder of aesthetes a century later. See the "Ceres Heads" of the first French issue, the 'Penny Black' of Great Britain, the "Hermes" issues of Greece, the "Isabella earlies of Spain.

In none of these is ornamentation employed when it could be dispensed with, in none of them is the severity of classic line destroyed by intrusive fripperies. This test can also be applied to the early issues of Belgium and Holland, to the 1847 five and ten cents of the United States, and to the many outstanding colonial items which flowed from the Perkins Bacon atelier.

Behind The Scenes

But alongside these supremely artistic designs, were stamps that can only be called "horrors". One can understand so-called "primitive" issues being ugly: the Mauritius 'Post Office" labels were engraved direct on to the plate by a watchmaker who was certainly unversed in the technicalities of design, while many of the Indian states, Afghanistan and other backward countries were frankly not concerned with art at all, only with the production of a small label that could be stuck on a letter.

The "horrors" I am talking about were the product of men who had the world's finest resources at their command, but misused them by turning out stamps that were perfect specimens of printing but atrocious examples of design. One has only to see the overloading with unnecessary detail that the engravers of the 1869 series of the United States have indulged in to see the truth of this statement.

Before we can arrive at some norm by which to judge design, we should have an idea of how the designer sets about his task. In the old days such matters as choice of a suitable subject was usually left to the firm that printed the stamps.

Nowadays the issuing authority often leaves the matter to an artist of repute who has already had some experience, or it may, on the other hand, hold an open competition—very common these days—and try to uncover hidden talent. Or (worst of all!) the matter might be left to the whims and fancies of some bureaucrat who may not have the vaguest notion of the complexities of the subject.

When suggestions for the proposed design have been obtained, rough sketches are handed over to a professional artist, usually someone in the employ of the printers. At this stage the "design" might be no more than the pictorial portion. The artist, provided with the inscriptions, must arrange the lay out in such a manner as to accommodate every bit of lettering proportionate to its importance and yet preserve the integrity of the pictorial subject.

In most cases a drawing is made several times the proposed size; this is later reduced to correct dimensions But although the large format allows the artist some measure of freedom, it must always be borne in mind that the FINISHED article is likely to be an inch square! And the size of the preliminary sketch is likely to deceive as regards the final appearance.

Several Stages

The artist has to look to three main items. (a) He must preserve artistic balance. (b) He has to correlate the inscriptions, giving each its merited prominence. (c) He must not use a profusion of very fine lines in the portraiture, or the printer is going to have a hard time of it.

After the sketch has been completed, an "essay" is made. This essay is generally the same size as the stamp, being an impression taken from an actual engraving. This is to give a fair idea of what the completed stamp will look like, for, as I have said, from a "blown up" sketch, one cannot get accurate impressions.

From the various essays submitted for approval, one is finally chosen, and this goes to the engraver. This is a hectic period, for the artistic ideas of the designer may clash with the technical ideas of the craftsman who has to transfer the essay to a metal plate. If, for instance, the artist has used too many closely placed lines, or too much filigree work, it becomes the engraver's job to point out that the plate might clog during printing. When the artist has made the necessary changes, and the engraver is ready to begin the job, it may also happen that the Post Office steps in with a request to give the name of the country or the value tablet more prominence. Then there is another huddle, with work is again held up. So on and on, debating, suggesting, modifying, gradually moulding the clay towards its final shape

When at last the designer, the engraver and the postal authorities have arrived at an agreement, the work is in the hands of the printing staff. The designer, who was the first to conceive the stamp and to commit its likeness to paper has completed his job. So it is surprising how, despite all this attention given to the minutest detail, slips still occur.

Errors In Design

There are many familiar instances where something has gone wrong somewhere and the whole stamp has had to be re-engraved; perhaps the best known error of this kind is the "inverted flag" variety of the Jamaican 1919 2½d There have also been slips in modern Georgian colonials, for instance the wrong spelling "Jessleton" on the value of the present Borneo set, and, the Fiji 1½d showing a canoe with no one in it. (S.G. 251)

Inaccuracies of design were no great matter in the past, and poor lay out, wrong choice of colours and several other flaws were treated with indifference. But collectors, since the last decade or so, have been sitting up and taking notice, and pull up governments whenever they are presented with poor quality stuff. When there is a a new stamp planned for Great Britain or the United States, experts in the field—who also happen to be collectors—criticise the designs to the minutest detail, and this constant dripping of hostile criticism has been largely responsible for the wearing away of complacency on the part of many printers and designers. Collectors naturally take the line that the one who pays the piper should be entitled to call the tune, and insist that since they are providing governments with revenue in return for stamps that will never go through the post, the least they can expect is artistic, not third rate, stuff.

NEXT WEEK I SHALL PAY PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO THE DESIGN OF UNITED STATES STAMPS. FOR THESE HAVE RECENTLY COME IN FOR SOME SCATHING COMMENTS AT THE HANDS OF AMERICAN COLLECTORS.

U. N. AIRMAILS.

Pictured above are sketches of the forthcoming U.N.O. Airmail stamps. Olav Mathieson has designed the "Swallows and Emblem" shown on the 15c, while the 10c depicting "Plane and Gull" is by Ole Hamman.

Stamps For 'Tristan'

TRISTAN DA CUNHA has long been known as the loneliest spot on earth. Not many years ago, few ships touched at this island, lying deep in the South Atlantic. And the intervals between ships was sometimes of a duration of years. Recently however, communications have somewhat improved but still the little mail to and from the island has been a haphazard and irregular affair.

Collectors of British Colonials have long been clamouring for stamps from this lonesome outpost of the Empire. but hitherto the best they have been able to wring from the authorities is a series of distinctive cachets. Now comes the news that a regular mail service is to be established between Tristan Da Cunha and Cape Town, and that a vessel of 2,000 tons has been obtained for running the post.

The island still comes under the orbit of the Colonial Office, and the latter have decided to overprint the entire current St. Helena set "Tristan Da Cunha" in black. Although overprints are never as popular as pictorial definitives, the introduction of the labels should prove as much of a windfall for Tristan as the release of the attractive 1940 issue did for the Pitcairns

AUCTION UPS AND DOWNS

THE PAST YEAR HAS SEEN THE DISPERSAL, AT AUCTION, OF SOME OUTSTANDING BRITISH COLLECTIONS. PRICES FOR GOOD MATERIAL HAVE BEEN CONSISTENTLY HIGH, AND ARE A SUFFICIENT REFUTATION OF THE OPINION THAT STAMP VALUES ARE GOING DOWNHILL. THE BRITISH ARE VERY FOND OF THEIR OWN ISSUES, AND THE FOLLOWING REALISATIONS SHOW THE KEEN COMPETITION WHENEVER THEY COME UNDER THE HAMMER. THEY ARE CULLED FROM VARIOUS AUCTIONS HELD DURING THE LAST COUPLE OF MONTHS.

A partially reconstructed plate of the 'Penny Black' (205 stamps in 'fair to fine' condition with a few stamps showing retouches, etc.) fetched £ 105. This works out at an average of just a shade over 10 shillings per stamp, low price being due to poor condition. A fine used on cover of the same stamp (Plate 1a) showing the early date May 10, 1840, went at £ 72. A block of eight from Plate II (on piece) realised £200, while a mint block of four from the rare Plate XI fell at £ 130, despite its creased state. Although the foregoing were slightly below catalogue, the superfine condition of a mint pair from Plate VI topped the auctioneer's estimate, going at £47 against a £44 valuation

Among the later issues, the Anchor Watermark £ 1 and £ 5 on blued paper netted £ 220 and £ 230 against catalogue valuations of £300 per stamp. Bad mounting, stains and other defects reduced the competition for some of these surface printed items, and few of them fetched more than half 'cat.' The 1 shilling green of 1876 — PLATE 14 — is priced by Gibbons at £ 600 A repaired copy, which was auctioned by H. R. Harmer in June, fetched £ 120, a realisation that is surprising in view of the 'repaired' stigma attaching to it.

But while this stamp did very well, it was just the opposite with an even greater rarity, the 'I R OFFICIAL' stamp of King Edward VII, issued in 1904. This is claimed to be the rarest British stamp, and it certainly is a fact that the number of copies known is far less than the dozen and more of the 10 shillings value of the same series, which is catalogued (used) at £ 1,500. Although the 6d is unpriced in Gibbons, it is obviously far more valuable than the 10/-, and it is surprising to learn that a copy went for only £700 at a Harmer auction in June.

The particular specimen had a smudged postmark, but for a rarity of the first magnitude the price realised seems far too low. There is every likelihood that the lucky owner will reap a tidy profit if and when he decides to sell!

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORD

MINIMUM Rs. 1/8

To be paid in advance

AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Agents and Distributors of Electric Lamp Holders, Connectors, Aerial fuses etc., that compare favourably with similar foreign goods. Liberal terms. Apply: Union Metal Industries, Ltd., 2, Clive Ghat Street, Calcutta 1.

(851)

MEDICAL ADLETS

Homoeopaths, deserving to be diplomated by Calcutta Homoeo Board and registered by Presidency Magistrate—before it is too late, may obtain particulars sending -/2/- stamps from P. B. 1395, Delhi.

(850)

HOTELS

Savoy Hotel, Mussoorie. Welcomes you English, Indian and Vegetarian Menu. Book for Durga Puja and Festival. Moderate charges.

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EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Learn Everite (English) Shorthand in a month in 6 easy lessons for Rs. 10/- by post. Speed 100-250. Everite Shorthand Institute, Banda, U.P.

(2743)

PUBLIC NOTICES

BENGAL NAGPUR RAILWAY
EASTERN GROUP SLEEPER CONTROL
CORRIGENDUM AGAINST TENDER NO. 1/52-53.

TENDER No. 1/52-53 will be opened at 3 p.m. on 28-9-1951 instead of 22-8-1951.

Detailed specification for B. G. and M. G. half round sleepers will be obtained from the tender documents.

SLEEPER CONTROL OFFICER
Eastern Group.

B. N. Railway House,
Kidderpore, Calcutta.

(820)

MILITARY ENGINEER SERVICES

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED by Chief Engineer, Western Command, Kashmir House, New Delhi from approved MES Contractors of any Command, within whose financial limits the amount of the work lies, for issue of tender documents for Providing Cement Concrete Pavements in Ambala.

Estimated cost approximately .. Rs. Eighteen lakhs.

Last date for receipt of applications .. 10-9-1951.

(885)

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED by an old and well established Technical College in Calcutta for the following posts:— (1) Experienced, fully competent Technical lecturer and Demonstrator, who can thoroughly maintain a Marconi Wireless Installation. (2) Traffic Instructor:— Should possess at least a 2nd class Certificate of Competency as Wireless Operator and have minimum 5 years' practical experience. (3) Telegraph Instructor, who must have accurate and high speed sending ability on Ink-Recorder. Apply with copies of testimonials stating age, general and technical education, experience and salary expected. Box No. 886 "Bombay Chronicle".

AUCTION SALE

of 1,76,348 Ball pane hammers 6244 Smith Set Hammers, etc., at P. W. Workshop Old Jail Road, Madras on Monday 10-9-51 at 10 a.m. Galley & Co., Govt. Auctioneers, Madras.

Dockers' Leaders Arrested

SEQUEL TO FRIDAY'S DEMONSTRATION

BOMBAY, Saturday.

MR. P. D'MELLO, General Secretary of the Bombay Dock Workers' Union, Mr. K. A. Khan and Mr. Manohar Kotwal, Secretaries of the Union, Mr. Nana Zende, President, Mr. Shakoor, Vice-President, and Mr. Dastagiri, member of the Managing Committee, were arrested by the Bombay Police at 12-30 last night under the Preventive Detention Act.

The arrests are a sequel to the demonstration staged by the foodgrain workers on Friday urging the Government not to give new foodgrain clearing contracts, unless their demands for better working and wage conditions were conceded by the employers.

The workers, as an alternative had suggested that the Government itself should carry on the work of clearing foodgrains without the aid of these middlemen, as is being done in Calcutta.

The Bombay Dock Workers' Union in a statement issued today has condemned the action of the Government in arresting the leaders even though "constitutional means" were used by them for getting their grievances redressed. The statement also demanded immediate release of the leaders.

The Union, it is learnt, has sent telegrams to Prime Minister Nehru, Bombay's Home Minister, Mr. Morarji Desai and the Central Labour Ministry, requesting them to intervene and get their leaders released.

The workers on getting the news of the arrest of their leaders stopped the work and the docks were idle since morning. The Union, however, directed the workers to resume duty and they were back on duty at 12 noon today.

A public meeting has been arranged by the Union tomorrow at Carnac Bunder. Mr. Asoka Mehta, the Socialist leader, will address the meeting.

MADRAS DOCKERS' LIGHTNING STRIKE

MADRAS, Aug. 31, (PTI): Over 600 workers at the Madras Port Trust suspended work for a few hours today, demanding increased wages and allowances. They included 200 men of the engineering section.

As the workers went on a lightning strike in the morning, the Port Trust authorities discussed the situation with Mr. Anthony Pillai, President of the Madras Port Trust Employees Union and other labour leaders.

Normal work was resumed in the night shift, the workers having attended their duties.

CALCUTTA HOLD-UP: FOUR ARRESTED

CALCUTTA, Sept. 1 (PTI): The police have so far arrested four persons in connection with yesterday's armed hold-up in North Calcutta in which six gun men disappeared with rupees 40,000.

The lorry in which the money was being taken from the city to a jute mill's factory at Shamnagar, was found abandoned half a mile away from the place of the incident late last night.

NEW DELHI, Sept. 1 (PTI): The Government of India have entered into a 25-year agreement with Messrs. P. C. Ray and Company for the utilisation of 700-square miles virgin forests of the North Andamans. Messrs. P. C. Ray have offered a royalty of about Rs. 50 lakhs a year, the basis of an estimated annual yield of 75,000 tons.

'Status Quo' In New Zealand

WELLINGTON, Sept. 1 (PTI-Reuter): New Zealand's electors today voted the Nationalist (Conservative) Government back to power and thereby supported Prime Minister Sidney Holland's tough handling of the recent dock strikes.

At the end of tonight's counting the Nationalists had won 47 seats and Labour 33—against 46 and 34 respectively in the last House of Representatives.

HELICOPTER TO HUNT WHALES

KIEL, Sept. 1 (PTI-Reuter): Whales will be hunted by Helicopter in the South Pacific this year.

A German-manned fleet of 17 ships sailing under the Panamanian flag will leave here shortly for an eight-month whale hunt.

The 13,000-ton mothership "Olympic Challenger" will carry a Helicopter to help in the search for whales. Other whalers will have special radio sets giving the harpooners instant contact wih the bridge and the engine room. The crew totalling 520 men are all Germans except for the harpooners who are Norwegian.

AHMEDABAD BACKS NEHRU

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 1 (PTI): The City Congress Committee, at its special meeting today, expressed fullest confidence in the leadership of Mr. Nehru, who alone, according to it, is capable of leading the country out of the present crisis".

The Committee expressed grave concern at Mr. Nehru's resignation from the Working Committee and the Parliamentary Board, and earnestly appealed to the Congress President and the AICC to take such steps as would resolve the crisis in the Congress.

CHIANG CLIMBS DOWN

TAIPEH (Formosa), Sept. 1 (PTI-Reuter). — Commanders of Chinese Nationalist patrol ships have been ordered not to take offensive action against foreign merchantmen in Chinese waters except on the authority of the Defence Ministry, according to usually reliable sources here.

Many British-registered ships have been intercepted since a blockade of the Chinese mainland was started by the Nationalists and some have been shelled and had their cargoes confiscated.

Villagers Clash With Customs Party

MADRAS, Sept. 1 (UPI). Nine persons were killed and 16 injured, two of them seriously, in a clash between villages and a party of customs and armed police at Minambur village, about 3 miles from Ginee, in South Arcot district, on the evening of Thursday last.

The clash was sequel to a raid on the village by the Customs party in search of smuggled goods.

TASK BEFORE BRITISH T.U.C.

LONDON, Sept. 1 (PTI-Reuter): A clear-cut challenge to the Labour Government to keep prices down will be made by representatives of eight million British workers, when they meet here in conference on Monday. There are 16 resolutions on the paper regarding the cost of living problem which will overshadow the five-day annual meeting of the Trade Union Congress.

Some 900 delegates from 185 unions will attend the conference.

Mr. Hugh Gaitskell, Chancellor of the Exchequer, will defend the Government's financial policy, but critics are expected to point out that the cost of living has gone up by 26 per cent since 1947 against a wage rise of 19 per cent.

"PINPRICKS" AGAINST W. GERMAN TRAFFIC

BERLIN, Aug. 31.—Soviet officials and East German border police have begun new "Pinprick" measures against Berlin-bound road traffic from West Germany, a West Berlin city official said tonight.

East German police meticulously checking lorries and cars at border control points of Marienborn and Gutenforst (Thuringia) caused a solid traffic jam in the past 24 hours, officials said.

Forty vehicles were sent back to the American zone, when the Soviet zone checkpoint at Gutenforst closed as usual at 7 p.m. yesterday.

COPPER STRIKE SETTLEMENT

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 (PTI-Reuter).—Settlement of the strike at Kennecott Copper Corporation, producer of 35 per cent of America's copper, may have paved the way for an early end of the nationwide shutdown, which threatened to slow up the defence programme, it is believed.

The Kennecott Corporation and Union leaders reached an agreement yesterday after President Truman called for Federation action to end the strike.

Negotiations behind the scenes were started at once with the three other major products and there were hopeful signs that settlements would follow by Monday.

The Bombay Prohibition Police raided a room in Gora Gandhi Chawl at Sankli Street yesterday and seized some liquor. Salvador Lobo who was present in the room was taken into custody. The police are also reported to have seized 63 gallons of wash from the premises.

Optimistic Outlook

RAILWAYMEN'S TALKS IN DELHI

NEW DELHI, Sept. 1 (PTI): The first phase of the negotiations between the All-India Railwaymen's Federation and the Railway Ministry for a settlement of outstanding issues concluded here today on an optimistic note.

It is understood that at today's talks, which lasted about three hours, the Federation and the Ministry generally agreed on the procedure to be followed in tackling the outstanding grievances of the railwaymen, such as dearness relief, gradation of staff and restoration of pass privileges.

The talks are expected to be resumed shortly after the Federation and the Railway Board prepare themselves with the necessary material to discuss these issues.

During the present negotiations the Federation was represented by its President, Mr. Jaya Prakash Narayan, and the General Secretary, Mr. Guruswamy. The Railway Ministry was represented by Mr. N. Gopalaswamy Ayyangar, Railway Minister, Mr. K. Santhanam, Minister of State for Railways, and Mr. V. Nilkantan, member of the Railway Board (Staff).

FOUR PER CENT CUT IN CLOTH PRICES

NEW DELHI, Friday.

Mr. Hare Krushna Mahatab, Commerce and Industry Minister, said in Parliament today that the textile mills had requested the Government of India to restore the four per cent cut in the prices of cloth. The question he said, was still under examination of the cotton and cotton textiles control committees.

The Government propose to hold fresh elections in Chandernagore based on adult franchise as soon as practicable. This was announced today by Dr. B. V. Keskar, Deputy Foreign Minister, in a written reply to Mr. Amolakh Chand.

Malay Reds Kill Police Officer

SINGAPORE, Aug. 31 (PTI-Reuter): Communist guerillas killed a European police Lieutenant on Wednesday when they fired on a vehicle in the Tampin area of Negri Sembilan, the authorities announced today.

The driver of the vehicle was seriously wounded.

Three-Power Pact In Pacific

ANOTHER U.S. ALLIANCE TO STEM RED TIDE

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 1, (PTI-Reuter).

REPRESENTATIVES of the United States, Australia and New Zealand were signing a tripartite security pact here today as a prelude to the signing of the Japanese Peace Treaty set for next week.

The Three-Power Pact will be the second link in the developing pattern of American alliances in the Pacific aimed at uniting the non-Communist countries of the area under the common leadership of the United States.

The first link was forged when the United States and the Philippines signed a similar treaty in Washington yesterday.

The pact to be signed today will, in effect, be a guarantee to Australia and New Zealand against any resurgence of Japanese aggression in the Pacific.

It will come into effect with the signing of the Japanese Peace Treaty which will be followed by the forging of the third link in the chain of American alliances.

This will be a mutual defence pact between the United States and Japan providing for the stationing of American troops in Japan and the use of Japanese naval and air bases by American forces.

Under the terms of the Three-Power Pacific Pact to be signed today, the United States, Australia and New Zealand will come to each other's aid in case of an attack on any of them and co-ordinate their defences. The fact provided for establishment of a Council of the three nations foreign ministers or their deputies to implement it.

The Famous Astrologer

Recipient of many Gold Medals and Certificates from Maharajas, Judges and notables. Annual Life reading monthly details Rs 5 and 3 questions Rs. 2. Horoscope or writing time required Pandit Kaliyur M. SRINIVASACHARIAR THAPONIDHI, Thyagarayanagar, Madras 17.

Between You And Me

A flying blade of a revolving fan in the Indian Parliament got detached and hit a member.

A screw loose somewhere!

* *

Expatiating on the sanctity of the person of the M.P.s, Mr. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar, who was in the Chair, said "the life of every member here who is of a representative character means the lives of millions of people outside."

This is true of Mr. Ayyangar, looking to his mass and volume.

* *

The Government of India maintain that in spite of divergence of opinion, there is a unity of outlook between them and the Government of the United States in many vital matters that affect the future of the people of Asia and of humanity in general.

But Conductor Acheson does not want a solo 'overture', but a command performance to the Frisco Tune.

* *

Zafrullah Khan disclosed that out of the ten amendments proposed by Pakistan to the Japanese Peace Treaty, nine had been accepted.

Zafrullah is an ace diplomat. He stoops in San Francisco to conquer in Kashmir.

* *

An American Senator sees no reason why the United States should bail out the Nehru Government out of its domestic crisis.

Thanks for the timely bail. But it is too much to expect us to go to Frisco to register our finger-print.

* *

A python in Jullundur delayed the arrival of the Down Calcutta Mail for over half an hour. It was subsequently found to be a refugee from the Himalayas.

It was probably demonstrating for "Pythonistan".

* *

DYNAMIC problems and static mind go ill together. This is the malady that has afflicted a large section of our population.

Freedom seems to have caught us unawares, with the result there is not a keen sense of awareness that we are a free people, free to the extent of making or marring our destiny. Mentally, we are one generation backward, and ideologically, we are far behind. The governmental machinery is "too wooden, iron and ante-deluvian" to keep pace with the times. It is not the official class alone that is a victim of this old mentality. Unless all cross sections of the population, from officialdom to the common man, act and behave as free men, we cannot preserve the freedom we have won. Those who take it easy, or go as they please, on the ground that our country is already free are worse than fifth columnists.

* *

After the advent of freedom, the Congress machinery is creaking and shows signs of cracking. The problem before the forthcoming A.I.C.C. sessions in Delhi is how to recondition the Congress Machinery to its new role and adjust its relations with the Government. This question is posed prominently by the resignation of Pandit Nehru from the Congress Working Committee. Messrs. Nehru and Tandon hail from the same province, and have figured prominently in the freedom struggle. While the former is emotional, modernistic and secular in outlook, the latter is legalistic and didactic. Temperamentally, they are poles apart.

* *

The following episode from Congress history is illustrative of their temperament and outlook. In 1936 when Pandit Nehru was the President of the Congress, he found that he did not represent the majority viewpoint given expression to in the resolutions of the open session. In constituting his Working Committee, Pandit Nehru gave prominence to representatives of the majority point of view, but also added some representing the minority viewpoint. He wrote "I have felt that it would be improper for me to select a committee entirely in consonance with my views, and that the views of the majority of Congressmen as expressed in the open session of the Congress must prevail." This is Nehru, the Democrat.

* * *

The selection of Working Committee equally proved a tough problem to Mr. Tandon at Nasik. Though he certainly represented the majority viewpoint, his was slender majority, two-fifths of the Congress delegates having voted for his rival, Acharya Kripalani. In the choice of the Working Committee, Mr. Tandon had no soft corner for the opposition group, but packed the Committee with his own henchmen. Even Pandit Nehru joined it after a good deal of persuasion. Mr. Tandon's "Raj" resulted in a big purge, many Congressmen including Ministers going out of the Congress organisation. This one-way traffic and virtual non-implementation of the Unity resolution passed at Ahmedabad made Pt. Nehru think and think aloud, and resign from the Working Committee and the Parliamentary Board.

* * *

Power politics in the Congress started even before the organisation came to power. In the old days of the Swaraj Party, Pandit Motilal was its leader in the Assembly. After the Gauhati Congress, the late Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar indirectly put forward a claim that the President of the Congress should be the leader of the party inside the Assembly. Pandit Motilal went on a diplomatic tour to Europe, virtually leaving Mr. Iyengar as the leader of the party.

When the Congress assumed charge of Provincial Governments, the Congress Parliamentary Board was set up to give proper directives to the provincial ministries and to hold them together as vital links in the integrated plan of achieving the freedom of the country. It was this all-powerful body that brought the late Mr. K. F. Nariman and Dr. N. B. Khare to book. Though this body exists today, it cannot exercise those dictatorial powers for the mere reason that India has become free and every province has become a state under the new Constitution. In the Punjab ministerial deadlock, the Congress Parliamentary Board found itself helpless and President Rajendra Prasad had to act.

In the new context of freedom, if the Congress President or the Working Committee exercises the rigid control of the old days, Government will become impossible, and no Congress leader will undertake the thankless job of running the administration under day-to-day orders of the Congress Executive. Mr. Tandon is missing the spirit of the times and ignoring the realities of the situation when he gives a "point blank" order that the Congress ministries should carry out the Congress mandates.

* *

Strictly speaking, the administration today is government of the people by the Congress and for the people. As Mr. T. R. Venkatarama Sastri, the Madras Liberal leader, succinctly puts in, the constitutional position is "a member of Parliament chosen by, and for a constituency, is not a member for a limited group. He represents, and is bound to represent, the interests of the whole country. The party meetings may express their opinions and suggestions, but must not demand obedience. Great respect may be due to them in the interests of the party. But to say that those in charge of affairs in Parliament are bound hand and foot by party mandates of outside bodies is wholly wrong."

Acharya Kripalani resigned his Congress presidentship on the issue of the Congress vis a vis ministerial relations. Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, who followed him, pursued a companionate arrangement, avoiding all conflicts between the Congress and the Ministries. Instead of allowing the process of decentralisation to work its logical course, Mr. Tandon has queered the pitch and has created a first class crisis.

* *

Intermediaries are busy in both camps to find a way out of the deadlock. They are reported to have canvassed support for the proposition to have the Congress Executive elected by the A.I.C.C. on the basis of an agreed list. But Pandit Nehru will not be satisfied with the old Congress Executive in a new garb. He is particular that the Congress organisations should feel and disseminate the "sensation of functioning" evincing new life and activity in all departments of national life. He hints that the composition of the new Working Committee should be followed by the gradual reconstitution of state Congress organisations, which will translate Congress ideals into reality and not merely sloganise them. In fact, he is out for a new look.

* *

If this does not materialise, he is prepared to take over the Presidentship of the Congress for a temporary period, though he is very much against his "multi-purpose project." There is a good deal of support for this suggestion from Congress parliamentarians, as they are sure of winning the elections with Pandit Nehru at the helm. Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan took over the triple crown and won elections in the Punjab for the Muslim League.

Will Pandit Nehru be able successfully to play the roles of party leader and party boss? He gave himself away when he stated at a press conference "I am an exceedingly bad politician, and functioning in groups I cannot function properly; but I can function in the midst of fifty thousand or one lakh of persons." Capturing the imagination of the masses is one thing, and management of party affairs with all its greasespots is another. It is difficult to be a Pitt and Newcastle at the same time. Even granting Pandit Nehru takes over the Congress presidentship "for the duration" will it finally resolve the conflict?

* *

This raises the larger issue of the future of the Congress in Free India. In his last will and testament, Gandhiji willed that the Congress as a party machine should be wound up and reconstituted into "Lok Seva Sangh", to save it from becoming the cockpit of parties. Nobody would have envisaged a truer picture of the shape of things to come. Though Mr Tandon preaches "Swadharma", his henchmen have gone all out for Pandit Nehru. Pandit Mishra's swan song in the Madhya Pradesh Assembly after his resignation is a charge sheet against Pt. Nehru and a frontal attack on the Centre's national and foreign policy. In short, there does not seem to be one point on which Pt. Mishra has not disagreed with Pt. Nehru. But the wonder is how this "Trojan Horse" was kept in the State Cabinet and given cover and protection by Premier Shukla. Pt. Shukla's own performance at Amravati of making unsavoury references against Pandit Nehru and then beating a hasty retreat looks rather intriguing. His subsequent flirtation with Pandit Mishra on the resignation issue lends credence to the belief that the conspiracy against Pt. Nehru has wide ramifications.

* *

Not only prominent Ministerialists but even the Congress Secretariat is reported to be carrying on propaganda against Pandit Nehru. Mr. Kala Venkata Rao, Congress Secretary, addressing the members of the Andhra Pradesh Congress Committee, called upon them to support the Congress President against Pandit Nehru, "because he had promised support of the Andhra and Tamil Nadu Congress Committees to Mr. Tandon." This raging tearing propaganda indicates that tremendous vested interests have been created inside the Congress which bid to play the "King-Maker". Did not Gandhiji predict this state of affairs with his unerring sixth sense?

* *

Pandit Nehru and others of his way of thinking hold that the Congress is a historic body and has still a mission to fulfil. It serves as a common platform for all communities and states and can play a useful role in bringing about communal amity and provincial comaraderie. If the Congress is to be preserved as a national symbol and a memorial of our freedom fight, then the organisation has to be completely overhauled. The country can no longer accept two "Rashtrapatis" and parallel Governments. Now that the General Elections are coming and the future Prime Minister will hold office by the direct vote of his people, the old checks and counter-checks on the administration will be an anomaly. So the future role of the Congress President should be akin to the Chairman of a British Party. He will preside over annual party conferences in which Cabinet Ministers will render an account of their stewardship. This will be the pattern of the Congress of the future.

* *

THE United Kingdom Information Services screened two films in their private theatre for the benefit of journalists.

The first documentary 'How Britain Votes' centres round the British General Election of 1950 and shows the party mechanism at work during and after the elections. One feature of British public life that has been prominently brought out in the film is that the preparations for another election start on the very day on which the election results are announced. Since India will be in the throes of an election within a short time, party leaders and headquarters will gain some useful tips by seeing the picture of the "Mother of Parliamentary' at work. In view of the fact that India with 18 crores of voters will be the biggest democracy going to the polls, methods of canvassing, approaching the floting and hard-boiled voters, electioneering plans and orderly voting portrayed in the film will be an education in democracy.

* *

The other film "Servant of the People" pictures the life of a new M.P., who has to accustom himself to the hoary traditions and historic conventions obtaining in Parliament. Though elected on a party ticket, every M. P. feels that he is a servant of the people first and foremost despite his loyalty to a party. Democracy is an exhibition of team work in politics. A famous political writer once said that a certain amount of "stupidity" is required for the successful working of the British Constitution. The British Parliament is a symbol of the British genius for compromise and good government. So The Debate Goes on.

By "Me"

Paddy Cultivation Made Easy

ROTAVATOR MAKES HISTORY

Puddling in small paddy fields with the help of tractors was wishful thinking till recently. It has now been made possible with the help of the Rotavator attachment.

Puddling in paddy fields is an operation through which the soil is thoroughly mixed with water prior to transplanting of the rice seedling. This operation is a laborious job when done with bullocks; with the help of tractors with Rotavator attachment it can be done much faster during the critical period after sufficient rainfall and thereby more land can be brought under paddy cultivation than has been possible hitherto.

A few weeks ago a Farmal 'M' Rotavator attached to an 'International' Farmal 'M' Tractor was demonstrated by Volkart Brcs. on the 'Children Aid Society's Farm at Mankhurd near Bombay, for puddling in paddy fields. The area of the experimental field was less than an acre and was impounded with water to a depth of 8". The Rotavator was set to 7" penetration in the ground. It finished an area of about half an acre in 3/4 of an hour. The quality of the puddling job done was excellent resulting in a perfect mixture of soil and water which was greatly appreciated by the Farm Superintendent and other observers who were present at the demonstration. The soil was thoroughly worked to a depth of 7", burying all weeds and the consistency of the mud was uniform throughout. This makes it possible for the transplanting job to be done even 6 to 8 days after puddling, as the mud does not dry up which is the normal disadvantage in case of bullock puddling.

The Rotavator attachment is an implement suitable for many farming operations and therefore represents a valuable investment on the farm. In other than paddy cultivation it can be used for the quick preparation of a seeded for planting or sowing. One cultivation is normally sufficient to produce a tilth to an accurately controlled depth according to the requirements of the crop to be grown. In heavier soil it may be desirable to rotavate twice in crosswise direction.

Other Uses

Progressive farmers will find no difficulty in keeping their Rotavators usefully employed even during summer. Fallow lands can be regularly cultivated and put into good shape by uprooting old stubbles and by chopping up and mixing them with the soil for fast humus formation. Another use for the Rotavator would be to chop up green manure crops to turn them into the soil in a form in which they would be fully effective. Rotavating ensures a quick microbic action in the building up of humus contents of the soil which after all is the main objective in growing green manure crops. A number of progressive farmers believe that rotavating can replace ploughing and harrowing to advantage for the cultivation of a variety of crops.

AL HAMIL GETS SOUTHERN COMMAND CUP FOR ASKING

Excellent Treble For Aziz Mahomed

BY OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT.

POONA, Saturday.

A VERY good crowd attended the third day of Poona races which was run in ideal weather. Top-ranking military officers were also present in numbers to witness the decision of the Southern Command Cup.

Even-money favourite Al Hamil, owned by Sir Sultan Chinoy scored a facile victory in the cup race, making every post a winning post and Chavan his rider eased him a long way from the winning post

Trainer Aziz Mahomed had an exceptionally good day. Besides saddling cup winner, Al Hamil, he sent out two winners, Prime Steel and Loch Stella early in the afternoon and his charge, Pre Catalan who looked a winner was awarded the second place by the Judge in the last event of the day.

The Daily Double returned Rs. 47—to 143 solvers and thirteen punters collected each Rs. 3080-8 on the treble pool.

The following are the results:—

THE SECUNDERABAD PLATE —Div. II—Distance 6 Furlongs.

Khan Bahadur H. K. Shaikh and Mr. B. N. Sanas's PRIME STEEL 8-12 S. Chavan 1
Maharaja of Rajpipla's GORGIA 8-12 Devaney 2
M/s. N. H. Tata and Hoosein G. Khairaz's WAKEFUL 8-12 Sumersingh 3
H. H. Maharani Seeta Devi of Baroda's YOUNG SINNER 8-12 Kheemsingh 4
Won by 1/2, 2-1/2, Shd.
Time: 1 min. 18 secs.
Not run: Royal Impression.
Brackets: Nil.
Tote paid Win Rs. 19, Places Rs. 13, Rs. 14 and Rs. 52.

THE SECUNDERABAD PLATE —Div. I—Distance 6 Furlongs.

Khan Bahadur H. K. Shaikh and Mr. B. N. Sanas's LOCH STELLA 8-12 Fordyce 1
Maharaja of Kolhapur's EASTERN QUEEN 8-12 P. Khade 2
M/s. Abid H. Doctor and F. M. Potia's GIRL GUIDE 8-12 S. Chavan 3
Mr. K. B. Daga's RANI PADMINI 8-12 Duffy 4
Won by 3-1/2, Shd., 2-1/2.
Time: 1 min. 1/5 secs.
Not run: Straight Run, Model Queen.
Brackets: Nil.
Tote paid Win Rs. 90 Places Rs. 20. Rs. 17 and Rs. 19.

THE A. HOYT PLATE—Div. II—Distance 7 Furlongs.

Mr. & Mrs. F. D. Wadia's QUEEN OF KANDY 7-10 Fordyce 1
The Thakore Saheb of Lathi & Mr. R. N. Nazir's STAR SAPHIRE 8-7 A. Ahmed .. 2
Mr. J. R. Bhadani's BIHARI 9-0 Duffy 3
M/s. A. H. Ahmedbhoy and Purshotam Jethabhai's DON'T BE SILLY 8-1 Duncombe 4
Won by 6, 1-1/2, Shd.
Time: 1 min. 30 secs.
Not run: Pretty Town, Ayaaz, Bright Faith.
Brackets: Nil.
Tote paid Win Rs. 25, Places Rs. 14, Rs. 15 and Rs. 20.

THE BARDOLI PLATE—Distance 5 Furlongs.

Mrs. A. L. J. Talib's ACHA MASALA 8-9 Kheemsingh 1
Mrs. H. B. Sadiq's ROSE TINT 8-13 P. Khade 2
M/s. Hugo Wachsmann and T. Murli's CORAL 8-12 Devaney 3
Mr. H. D. Appoo's AJINKYA TARA II 7-10 Mohd. Ali .. 4
Won by 1-1/2, 1-3/4, 3/4.
Time: 1 min. 4-4/5 secs.
Not run: Brindia, Bright Prince
Brackets: Nil.
Tote paid Win Rs. 24 Places Rs. 13, Rs. 24 and Rs. 13.

THE SOUTHERN COMMAND CUP—Distance 1 Mile.

Sir Sultan and Lady Sherbanoo Chinoy's AL HAMIL 8-11 S. Chavan 1
Mr. J. R. Bhadani's VIVECA 9-2 Duffy 2
M/s. M. H. Alimahomed and Akbar Khan's CHOCOLATE BABY 8-9 Fordyce 3
Mr. F. S. Kerr's CEYLAN 7-5 Ghauskhan 4
Won by 4-1/2, 2, 1.
Time: 1 min. 43-1/5 secs.
Not run: Brave Prince, Rana Pratap, Doorani, Maduri, Diniar, Implacable, Cocktop.
Brackets: Nil.
Tote paid Win Rs. 20 Places Rs. 13 and Rs. 15.
Forecast Pool paid Rs. 29-8-0
Tickets 233.

THE A. HOYT PLATE—Div. I—Distance 7 Furlongs.

Rajya Ratna M. C. Patel's MAYUR PURI 7-13 Stevens 1
Mr. A. S. Motabhoy's MASKED PLEASURE 8-4 P. Khade 2
Messrs. Chandulal J. Shah & A. H. Ahmedbhoy's GUEST OF HONOUR 8-9 Duncombe 3
M/s. R. O. Valia & H. R. Mehta's PHILSOOPH 8-4 Devaney 4
Won by 1-1/4, 3/4, 1-3/4.
Time: 1 min. 30 secs.
Not run: Awaara, Imprudence, Fitz Call.
Brackets: Nil.
Tote paid Win Rs. 98 Places Rs. 29, Rs. 25 and Rs. 18.

THE PROBYNABAD PLATE—Div. I—Distance 1 Mile.

Mr. & Mrs. R. N. Sehgal's RADIATOR 9-2 Hanuman S 1
Mr. Abid H. Doctor's LADY DOCTOR 8-10 S. Chavan .. 2
Mrs. Clara Hill's RUMBITA 9-2 Medhe 3
Mr. S. Zito's POLDO 8-13 Raut 4
Won by 2-1/4, Nk., 1-1/2.
Time: 1 min. 44 secs.
Not run: H. R. H., Narses.
Brackets: Nil.
Tote paid Win Rs. 44 Places Rs. 13, Rs. 14 and Rs. 12.

THE PROBYNABAD PLATE — Div. II—Distance 1 Mile.

Mr. R. K. F. Singh's BALLYNAHINCH 8-7 Pierce 1
Lady Sherbanoo and Sir Sultan Chinoy's PRE CATELAN 8-6 S. Chavan 2
G. M. Omkar's RESHONE 8-7 P. Khade 3
Mrs. Clara Hill's WON THOUSAND 7-13 Medhe 4
Not run: Triple Alliance, Shah of Iran, Flying Banner, Anasuya.
Brackets: Nil.
Tote paid Win Rs. 113 Places Rs. 33, Rs. 27 and Rs. 38.

Today's Spurts

POONA, September 1.

The following are the spurts recorded at Poona this morning:-

Flying Banner (Medhe) was better than New Jack (Raut) on the eight to five in 38 seconds.

EIGHT TO FOUR Shubhluxmi (Duncombe) held Rashtrapati (Kasbekar) in 52 seconds.

Fair Boy (Duffy), and Sheribeen (Chavan) in 53-1/2 second.

Panditji (Riding Boy) beat Slap and Tickle (Khade) in 54 seconds.

THREE FURLONGS:- Thunderer (Duncombe) in 37 seconds.

Fashion Parade (Ayubkhan) in 37-1/2 seconds.

Solid Gold (Jagdesh) and Narses (Kheem) in 40 seconds. Both unextended.

Amar Hind (B. Khade) in 39 seconds.

Proud Peter (R. Shinde) in 38 seconds.

Perseus (Cracknell) did four furlongs in 54 seconds.

Harlem Day (Z. Khan) four furlongs in 54 seconds.

SEVEN TO THREE Liberator (Duncombe) in 53 seconds.

Masked Lady (Chavan) and Miss Rutty (Ridingboy) in 55 seconds.

Raobika (Damodar) and Rana Sanga (Shaikhahmed) six to three in 40 seconds .

Sunlight (Damodar) and Rajmahesh (Amir) covered the mile in 1 minute 52 seconds. The latter collapsed and ended his career after the gallop.

Trumpeldor (Cracknell) Dagania (Purtu) and Taslaroon (Ridingboy) did the ten furlongs in 2 minutes 23 seconds.

LEACH & ROZENAU WORLD'S BEST

I.T.T.F. Ranking

LONDON, Sept. 1 (PTI-Reuter): World champions Johnny Leach of England, and Mrs. Angelica Rozenau of Rumania, head the provisional ranking lists for men and women published today by the International Table Tennis Federation.

The list will be revised before the World Championships which will be held in Bombay in February 1952.

The rankings are:

MEN: (1) Johnny Leach (England); (2) Andreadis (Czschoslovakia); (3) Sido (Hungary); (4) Tereba (Czechoslovakia); (5) Koczian (Hungary); (6) V. Harangozo (Yugoslavia); (7) Vana (Czechoslovakia); (8) Roothooft (France); (9) Fritsch (Austria); (10) Ehrilich (France); (11) Haguenauer (France).

WOMEN: Rozenau (Rumania); (2) Farkas (Hungary); (3) Neuberger (United States); (4) Pritzi (Austria); (5) Wrtl (Austria); (6) Elliot (Scotland); (7) Krehcova (Czechoslovakia); (8) R. Rowe (England); (9) Beolet (France).

ASHOK SHIELD FOOTBALL

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Bombay Fort School "A" the holders were defeated by the Jawahar School "A" by 2-0 in the re-play fo the Semi-Final of Ashok Shield Tournament, played today at Oval.

Pandoo and N. T. Bangera scored before the interval. The holders forwards completely failed to score by their erratic shooting, but throughout the period their defence played a magnificent game.

Later, Mother India School "A" accounted Young Men's School 'A' by 4-0, in the semi-final and the final will be played between Jawahar School "A" and Mother India School "A" on Wednesday next.

N. T. Cukian and Bhoja were the scorers.

NORTH ZONE 'VARSITY FOOTBALL DRAW

BANARAS, Sept. 1 (PTI): The Tournament Committee of the North Zone Inter-University Football Tournament has fixed the following schedule of matches to begin here from September 15 on the Banaras Hindu University Grounds. The ties were drawn last night.

1. Sept. 16—Punjab vs Aligarh University.
2. Sept. 16:—Banaras vs Delhi University.
3. Sept. 17:—Winner of one vs Allahabad University.
4. Sept. 18:—Lucknow vs Calcutta University.
5. Sept. 20:—Semi-final winner of (four) vs winner of (three).
6. Sept. 21:—Semi-final winner of two vs winner of Gauhati and Patna University.

The date for the final match will be announced later.

INDIANS WIN GANDHI MEMORIAL CRICKET

SINGAPORE, Aug. 30 (PTI): The Gandhi Memorial Cup for cricket was won by the Indian Association of Singapore this week for the third year in succession. They scored a six wickets' victory over the RAF, Malaya. The cup is played for annually by the Indian Association and the RAF, Malaya, in a two-day match.

Scores were:—RAF, Malaya 122 and 177 (for 5 declared) and Indian Association 127 for 8 declared and 175 for four.

Mulloy To Play At Calcutta

CALCUTTA, Sept. 1 (PTI): Gardner Mulloy, the American tennis star will be seen in action on the Calcutta South Club lawns in the forthcoming winter, it was learnt here today.

Invitations have also been issued to Baron Von Cramm of Germany and Lennart Berglin and Torsten Johansson, of Sweden through their respective tennis associations. While definite replies are awaited from some overseas countries regarding the invitations, a Bengal Lawn Tennis official told PTI, "We never lag behind in making efforts, and, if our attempts succeed, we are sure to give you a good treat in the racket game once again".

He revealed that the B.L.T.A. was going ahead with its coaching scheme, according to which about a dozen players, both boys and girls between the ages of 12 and 18 would be picked up to undergo intensive training. Till the tail end of the monsoon lasts, the training will be started on the hardcourts of the South Club to be later followed up on the grass courts. The coaching was to begin almost immediately under the guidance of Dilip Bose and Sumant Misra, the All-India player, until Noor Mohammed, the All-India Lawn Tennis coach took it up in November. S. D. Mathews of the South Club would also assist the trainers.

The Bengal Lawn Tennis Championships would not be held on the National Cricket Club lawns but elsewhere in the city, is is understood. The Eden Gardens had been the venue of the competition since 1870. It will either be played in the South Club or some other suitable place next season.

The B.L.T.A. has decided to revive the State Junior Championships tournament after a long break. The competition will be held in February next.

Turpin — Robinson Bout Television Rights Sold Out

NEW YORK, Aug. 31 (PTI-Reuter): There will be no sound broadcast of the world middleweight championship bout between the title holder Randolph Turpin and Sugar Ray Robinson on September Twelve, the International Boxing Club has announced.

All television and film rights have been sold.

MCC's Visit To Ceylon

COLOMBO, September, 1 (PTI): The M.C.C. team which will visit Ceylon in the second week of February next, after their tour of India and Pakistan, will play four matches, including one four day game against a Commonwealth XI during their stay in Ceylon.

The Ceylon Cricket Board's itinerary, which reveals this, has been approved by the M.C.C. Committee.

M. K. M. Ismail, Secretary to the Ceylon Board, said it had been decided to arrange the Commonwealth encounter against the tourists as their visit would coincide with the holding of the "Colombo Plan" exhibition here.

Also the King and Queen will be in Ceylon at the same time, on a weeks visit on their way to Australia and New Zealand, and it is expected that they will be present at the match.

Ismail said the Commonwealth side would comprise two players each from Australia, New Zealand, India and Pakistan and three from Ceylon—all member countries of the "Colombo Plan."

The Ceylon Board is now in communication with the Cricket Control Boards of respective countries to arrange the necessary players whose expenses will all be borne by the Ceylon authorities, including air passages to and from Ceylon.

The following is the itinerary of the M.C.C. in Ceylon:

Arrival Feb. 14;
Versus Commonwealth—Feb. 16, 17, 18, 19;
Versus Galle Gymkhana at Galle—Feb. 23, 24;
Versus Central Provinces at Kandy—Feb. 27, 28;
Test versus Ceylon March 1, 2, 3.

Pak Rugby Side For India

LAHORE, Sept. 1 (PTI): Pakistan will enter the All-India Rugby Football Tournament to be staged at Madras from September 22 to 29, it was learnt here today.

Three countries, Pakistan, Ceylon and India will compete for the trophy. Pakistan is entering two teams, one from Karachi and another from Chittagong.

Twenty players will be chosen to form the Karachi team following a series of trial matches.

The team is due to leave by air on September 19 and will play in the first round of the tournament on September 22.

Inter College Badminton Finals

BOON GHEE SURPRISES PRABHAKAR SHASHITAL

Xavier's Win Team Honours With 32 Points

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE Inter-Collegiate Badminton Tournament concluded this evening in a blaze of glory for St. Xavier's College, who secured the team championships with 32 points, while Elphinstone were runners-up with 9 points only.

However, the unexpected happened. The firm favourite for the Men's Singles honours Prabhakar Shashital, the Xavier's 'A' representative went down to his junior team mate Daniel Boon Ghee rather surprisingly. He seemed to have struck a bad patch while his opponent could do very little wrong.

Boon Ghee lost the first game at 9-15, but he was a good fighter. He made capital of his opponent's poor form and took the next game at 15-10. A neck to neck fight ensued in the decider and the junior player, possessing more stamina prevailed to win at 15-10.

The Women's Singles final turned out to be a one horse race in the early game, but the complexion of the match changed in the second game. Tehmi Vakeel won the first game at 11-2, but the second game was a close fight. Finally Sushila lost over the extra points of 12-10.

The Men's Doubles final went to Khalsa 'A' representatives R. A. Dongre and S. J. Antia. The Xavier's 'A' representatives Boon Ghee and Shashital were a tired set after their singles encounter. They were unable to stick the pace and faded away.

The following were the results:

MEN'S SINGLES (Finals)

Daniel Boon Ghee (Xavier's 'B') beat Prabhakar Shashital (Xavier's 'A') 9-15, 15-10, 15-9.

WOMEN'S SINGLES (Final)

Tehmi Vakeel (Xavier's 'A') beat Sushila Rege (Elphinstone 'A') 11-2 12-10.

R. A. Dongre and S. J. Antia (Khalsa 'A') beat P. B. Shashital and Boon Ghee (Xavier's 'A') 15-7, 15-10.

Shell To Meet Tatas In Hinrichs Semi-Final

POOR SOCCER EXHIBITION BY BOTH OUTFITS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

BURMAH-SHELL this season's Senior Harwood League runners-up, entered the Semi-final of the Hinrichs Shield Football Tournament by scoring a three nil victory over Globe Sports at the Cooperage, this evening.

Burmah-Shell now meet Tatas in the next round.

The Oilmen brought out their 'invalids'. Albert Middlecoat and Terence Le Febour were seen in action after a long lapse. Both were shaky and needed their confidence restored. Maxie and Rou Willmer filled thier roles with credit.

The Globe defence found the Shell attack a bit fast for them. Janki was outstanding here, but the pressure on their defence could have been relieved had their forwards not been slow. Akhtar Hussain, in particular, slowed them downed considerably.

In the opening minute of play Maxie scored from a rebound, after Martin D'Sa centred for Ben Martin to test the goalie. Shell dominated for most part of the game. Globe broke through only once in the initial half, but Akhtar Hussain fumbled from close range.

Shell crossed over with a one goal lead, but could have gained another goal on resumption, but Lobo missed a perfect centre from left outer A. P Fernandes.

However, on the fifth minute Maxie capitalized with a febble shot, due to a misunderstanding between the defenders Janki and Kader.

Midway through this period Shell obtained their third goal through Lobo, who connected a bad save by boalkeeper Gopal after A. P. Fernandes sent in a long shot.

Globe rallied round rather later and made a few concentrated, raids They even had Terence Le Febour, the Shell goalie tested, but their finish was poor.

The teams were:—
BURMAH-SHELL:— T. Le Febour; A. Vaidya, Angelo; Franklin, Midlecoat, Willmer; M. D'Sa, S. Lobo, M. Fernandes, B. Martin, A. P. Fernandes.

GLOBE SPORTS:—Gopal, Janki, Kader, Kanchan, Pai, Shamsalhuda, A. Hussain Baboo, Gowder, Nagraj, Ashok. Referee:—P. S. Gopalan.

Rain Washes Out Play

England XI Entertains South Africans

HASTINGS, September 1.

An England XI played the South Africans at Hastings today. The home side batting first scored 171 for the loss of 3 wickets, but play was stopped due to rain, and no further play was possible for the day.

Denis Compton scored 79 not out and Carr was unbeaten with 17 to his credit at close.

The scores were:—
ENGLAND XI (first innings):— John Langridge st. Endean b Mansell 25; Dodds c Chubb, b Tayfield 43; Parkhouse b Tayfield 2; Compton not out 79; Carr not out 17; Extras 5. Total for 3 wkts 171.

Maureen Connolly In Semi-final

U. S. LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS

FORESTLHILLS: The young American Wightman Cup player Miss Maureen Connolly, who will not be 17 until September 17, reached the semifinals of the women's singles in the United States Lawn Tennis Championships here today. In the quarter-finals she beat the British Wightman Cup player, Miss Jean Quertier by 6-3, 6-3.

Other results were:

WOMEN'S SINGLES (Quarter-finals): Miss Shirley Fry (United States), Wimbledon Champion, beat Miss Kay Tuckey (Britain) 9-8, 3-6, 6-2.

MEN'S SINGLES (Quarter-final): Art Larsen (United States) beat Gardnar Mulloy (United States) 6-8, 6-1 6-2, 6-4. Frank Sedgman (Australia) beat Tony Trabert 3-6, 6-2, 7-5, 3-6, 6-3.

Fourth Round: Dick Savitt (United States) beat Straight Clark (United States): 6-3, 6-1, 6-3.

MIXED DOUBLES (Quarter-final): Mervyn Rose (Australia) and Shirley Fry (United States) beat Jerry Dewitt and Maureen Connolly (United States) 6-4, 6-1.

MIXED DOUBLES (Third Round): William Talbert and Mrs. Patricia Todd (United States) beat Alastair Martin and Miss Barbara Kimbrell (United States 3-6, 6-2, 6-1.—(PTI-Reuter).

EAST BENGAL ENTER I.F.A. SHIELD SEMI-FINAL

CALCUTTA, Sept. 1 (PTI).

East Bengal, holders, entered the semi-finals of the I.F.A. Shield this evening beating Maharashtra Football Association by three goals to one.

Cuttack Combined beat Bally Protibha by two goals to nil in the third round of the tournament. The winners meet Mohun Bagan in the quarter-finals.

East Bengal were in command of the game form the kick-off and they never once lost their strangle-hold. Their forwards attacked at will, treating the spectators to their speciality-pattern weaving. It was just a matter of time before the holders scored, and this they did in the sixteenth minute of play. A Venkatesh-Ahmed-Khan-Saleh move saw the latter send in a cross pass from his outside-left position. Centre-forward Dhanraj, running in, connected first time. His scorching ground shot gave Michael in the goal no chance (1-0). The only Maharashtra attempt at goal during the first half was by Gabriel. Then too his shot was wide

East Bengal continued to dominate the game after the interval. Their forwards could have scored several times, but their dillydalling methods in the area prevented them from doing so. Between the fourteenth and sixteenth minutes East Bengal scored twice. The first came when Appa Rao, inside-right, gave a forward pass to Dhanraj, who pushed the ball past the rushing keeper (2-0). A free kick taken by Venkatesh, outside-right, put Dhanraj in possession, who lobbed the ball into the goalmouth, and Saleh made no mistake with his head (3-0). A sudden break away by the Maharashtra forwards resulted in reducing the margin. The honour fell to Tulsaram, outside-right.

CUTTACK WIN

Good goalkeeping by Cuttack Combined's Protiva was largely responsible for their victory. He saved repeatedly from all angles. But a far more important factor and a lucky one for their win was the poor display of Bally Protiva's forwards, who milled in front of the Cuttack goal. They did everything but score: sitter after sitter was missed, the biggest offender being their leader of the attack, S. Banerjee

Cuttack took full advantage of the few scoring chances that came their way. Early in the first half Bachan, centre-forward, lobbed the ball into the goalmouth and B. Banerjee, inside-right, neatly paced the ball out of the keeper's reach (1-0). They completed the tally a minute from the end, Taraque converting a penalty. (2-0).

RAILWAY SOCCER DRAW REVISED

KHARAGPUR, Sept. 1 (PTI): The Tournament Committee of the Inter-Railway Football Tournament has accepted the entry of the Railway Board. The ties for the contest have consequently been revised.

The following is the revised draw:

(First Round)

A: E.I. Rly vs Jodhpur Railway—September 8; B: Bikaner Rly. vs Assam Railway—September 10; C: B.N. Rly. vs Railway Board—September 12; D: G.I.P. Rly. vs Calcutta Port Commissioners Rly—September 9; E: Nizam's State Rly. vs B.B. and C.I. Rly.—September 11.

(Second Round)

F: Winners of A vs East Punjab Railway—Sept. 4; G: Winners of B vs Winners of C—Sept. 16; H; Winners of D vs Chittranjan—Sept. 15; I: Winners of E vs Southern Rly—Sept. 16.

(Semi Final):—J: Winners of F vs winner of G—Sept. 18; K: Winner of H vs winner of I—Sept. 20.

Final:—Winner of J vs winner of K—Sept. 22.

Multi-Millionaire Arrested

KANPUR, Sept. 1 (UPI). — Twenty-five businessmen, mostly prominent cloth dealers including one multi-millionaire, have been arrested in Kanpur during the last fortnight as a result of a vigorous drive carried against the black marketing.

Thirteen shops of cloth dealers and five business premises of foodgrain merchants were sealed.

Fate Of Kashmir In Hands Of Students

RAJAJI'S CONVOCATION ADDRESS

SRINAGAR, Sept. 1 (PTI).

MR. C. RAJAGOPALACHARI, India's Home Minister, said here today that the real future of Kashmir did not rest in the hands of the Security Council or the Constituent Assembly. It was the University of Kashmir he added, that would "make or mar and shape the future of this country."

The Indian Home Minister, who was delivering the convocation addressing at the Jammu and Kashmir University said that "political life in Kashmir will be vigorous and healthy materially and spiritunally i the measure of the vigour and health of the University of Kashmir."

Mr. Rajagopalachari emphasised the "profound influence" of universities on the life of the nation and the Government of the country

He expressed the hope that the minds of the Kashmiri graduates would not be wrapped in dreams of their own, personal future because the fate of Kashmir and the future of the people were too vividly in their minds to permit of any personal thought or dream.

DEMOCRACY

Mr. Rajagopalachari said that the success of democracy depended upon universities since "democracy does not dispense with discipline or leadership" which were achieved through the university training. Reminding the graduates that good leadership was good character the Home Minister said. "be noble in every thought that you think and in everything that you do"

He asked the Kashmiri graduates to "remember the two H's, the heart and hand" in addition to the three R's usually associated with education. Heart symbolised character and conduct and hand symbolised efficiency.

"It should be a shame for any college student to be unable to use his fingers as deftly or to do the things that require manual efforts as well as any village artisan or labourer in the field", he said

"Whether you are a Christian or a Jew or a Hindu or a Mussalman or a Sikh or a Parsee, if you imagined that God is in love with any particular doctrine or form of worship, you would be utterly mistaken", he said.

Quoting from the Gita and Upanishads Mr Rajagopalachari said that the greatest good could be attained "by co-operation and mutal help, by serving and giving up to others"

ROLE OF UNIVERSITIES

Dealing with the role of modern universities Mr Rajagopalachari said, "we had universities of a different kind in ancient days, but the universities in India which have been working for the past hundred years have brought a great and permanent change in the structure of our national life".

"Though the British have left the country handing over all authority and power to the people of India, these universities brought into existence during their time promise to stay", he added.

Mr. Rajagopalachari asked the graduates to attain "nobility of heart", which would bring them "automatic power over men and women to guide them in right and useful paths.

"It should be a matter of patriotic zeal", Mr. Rajagopalachari went on to say, "that professors and senior students should set an example in the joyous and efficient use of bodily limbs whenever any manual labour has to be done"

The Home Minister asked the Kashmir graduates to believe in non-partiality of God not because "our politics and our national progress requires such an attitude", but because "it is the truth and it is folly to believe otherwise"

"It is better you do not believe in a God at all than attribute him such partiality", he said.

other states Ministers, and high civil and military officers.

At the air port Mr Nehru inspected guard of honour presented by a unit of the Indian Army. Mr. Rajagopalachari, Mrs. Pandit and Mr. Deshmukh were introduced to the state officers and National Conference leaders who were present at the aerodrome. Thereafter the distinguished guests drove through the nine-mile tastefully decorated route from the airport to the Ghasmanshahi guest house.

Large crowds of people and college and school students who lined both sides of the road gave tremendous ovation to them shouting slogans "Pandit Nehru zindabad, Rajaji zindabad, Sheikh Abdullah zindabad. Conassembly zindabad".

Mr. Nehru who appeared moved by the popular enthusiasm especially when the National Conference has secured signal success in the Constituent Assembly elections, acknowledged the people's greetings with a gentle smile on his face.

Srinagar Gives Warm Reception To Nehru

SRINAGAR, Sept. 1 (UPI): Prime Minister, Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru, accompanied by Home Minister, Mr. Rajagopalachari, Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit, Indian Ambassador to U.S.A. and Finance Minister Mr. Chintaman Deshmukh, arrived here this morning by plane from Delhi on a two-day visit to Kashmir

They were received at the airport by Yuvraj Karansingh, Chief Minister Sheikh Abdullah, and

Khalsa College Triumph

INTER-COLLEGE FOOTBALL

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Khalsa College beat National College by three goals to one in the Inter College Football tournament played early this evening at the Cooperage.

The winners could have scored more often, but a number of wasted chances were in evidence.

COSSIPORE HARDCOURT TENNIS TOURNEY

CALCUTTA, Sept. 1 (PTI).

Sumant Misra and Mahinder Singh defeated Naresh Kumar and P. N. Murti at 7-5, 3-6, 6-4 in the semi-finals of the Cossipore Hardcourt Tennis Championships today.

Mahinder Singh conceded walk-over to K. B. Madan in the men's single semi-final.

The other semi-finals in the men's doubles and singles were played on Monday last with the following results:—

MEN'S DOUBLES: Dilip Bose and K. B. Madan beat I. Alexy and T. Shewaramani 6-3, 6-1.

MEN'S SINGLES (Semi-Final): Sumant Misra beat T. Shewaramani 6-4, 6-2

The finals will come off tomorrow.

16 REDS KILLED IN BURMA

RANGOON, Sept. 1 (PTI-Reuter): Eleven Communists were killed and 25 wounded in an attack on Mahlaing township in Central Burma's Meiktila district, today's Army communique reported here.

Two Government men were killed when the Communists attacked and burned the Meiktila police station.

Five other Communists were killed by Government troops in offensive operations near the oil producing Chauk area, the communique added.

In The Day's Sport

FOOTBALL

Cooperage.

4-25 p.m. Jai Hind vs. St. Xaviers (Inter College);

5-40 p.m. St. Francis Goans vs. Asbestos Cement (Hinrichs Shield)

At the Oval.

3-45 p.m. Mogaveera S.C. vs. Karnatak S.C.

4-45 p.m. Kanara Y. F. vs. Kanara Young Boys.

5-45 p.m. National S. C. vs. Kanara Bros. —(Ashok Shield).

St. Xavier's Ground, Parel.

3-30 p.m. Bharat Bhushan "A" vs. Gujerat F.C.

4-30 p.m. Hind F.C. vs. Lalit 'A' (Georgian Cup).

5-30 p.m. Goven Rovers vs. Burmah-Shell. —(Harwood League).

TABLE TENNIS

C.C.I. Court.

4 p.m. Juniors Singles first and 2nd rounds; 6 p.m. Men's Singles first and second rounds first quarter and 7-15 p.m. second quarter.

ANOTHER KOREA!

Afghan Envoy On Pakhtoonistan Issue

MOSCOW, Sept. 1 (UPA): Afghan Ambassador Sultan Ahmed Khan told a press conference Saturday that Afghanistan was fully supporting the people of "Pakhtoonistan" in their struggle for independence from Pakistan.

The statement was made on the occasion of the eve of Pakhtoonistan Independence Day. Pakhtoonistan claims some 10,000 square miles on Pakistan's north-west border with a population of 8,000,000.

The Ambassador charged the Pakistan government was keeping some 12,000 Pakhtoons in prison and committing numberless atrocities against the Pakhtoons.

He warned that unless the Pakistan government gives the Pakhtoons their freedom, the country might become another Korea.

Problems of U. N. Assembly

UNITED NATIONS, Sept. 1 (PTI-Reuter).—The tide of optimism about an armistice settlement in Korea was beginning to run low here today though most leading delegates still believed present difficulties were more of a bluff than a breakdown.

The problems which have receded into the background lately continued to occupy diplomats here to preparation for the sixth General Assembly in Paris in November.

They include the three major problems regarded as the "hard core" of present day Far Eastern diplomacy.

1. The political future of Korea.
2. The future of Formosa.
3. Chinese representation in the United Nations.

The last two were expected to get a preliminary airing next week at the San Francisco conference on the Japanese peace treaty but the final settlement of all three can only be discussed by the General Assembly.

WAR LEVY SCANDAL IN EAST PAKISTAN

Non-Muslim Population Forced To Pay

CALCUTTA, Sept. 1 (UPI)

THE Government of East Pakistan has started collection of funds for financing the war preparations of the Pakistan Government through a compulsory "war levy" from the non-Muslim population, to start with.

The Minority community in East Bengal is very much upset over the compulsory "war levy" by the East Bengal Government, and the exodus of Hindus from East Pakistan is likely to be aggravated as the sequel to this.

The "levy" ranges from Rs. 100 to Rs. 10,000 per family, and those who are expressing their inability to pay in view of the economic situation, are being threatened with dire consequences. In most of the cases, the "levy" appears to be "vindictive", since it has very little relation to the paying capacity of the families. Detailed lists of such "war levy" have already been circulated by the circle officers in East Bengal districts with notice on the persons included in the lists to pay up within a fortnight.

East Bengal View Of Exodus

DACCA, Sept. 1 (PTI).—Chief Minister Nur-Ur-Amin in his broadcast last night, referring to Indo-Pakistan relations, described Mr Nehru's stand as "untenable" and warned his countrymen against complacency. "We shall always try to avoid war, but not at the cost of our hard-won independence", he said.

Referring to the discrepancies in the migration figures published by the West Bengal and East Bengal Governments, he reiterated the charge that the Government of West Bengal had resiled from the agreement arrived at with East Bengal on conducting joint checking at the border stations. He asserted that since the "last disturbances, 7,39,391 Hindus in excess of those left, have entered East Bengal. During that period about fifteen lakh Muslims were forced by circumstances to enter both wings of Pakistan from India. This shows that India, not East Bengal, offers no security of life and property to the minorities."

LEAGUERS' STAND

OPPOSITION TO ELECTION ALLIANCE

MADRAS, Sept. 1 (PTI): The Council of the Indian Union Muslim League, at its meeting here today, endorsed the "organisational and political basis" on which the President of the League carried on negotiations with the leaders of other political parties for an electoral alliance. The resolution emphasised that the Muslims should take part in the coming elections in all the constituencies of the country. A member of the Council told pressmen after the meeting that the resolution on elections evoked a good deal of "controversy". The majority, however, supported the stand of the President, rejecting the idea of League members signing the Congress pledge, as they felt it would amount to the dissolution of the League itself.

INDORE, Sept. 1 (UPI).—Twelve persons sustained serious injuries, when two motor buses collided at the crossing of the Bombay-Agra Road and Indore-Kannod Road, two miles from Indore.

MUSSADEQ DISAPPOINTS

SENATORS WAIT FOR HIM IN VAIN

TEHERAN, Sept. 1 (PTI-Reuter): Persian senators waited vainly today for the third time in ten days today for Prime Minister Mohammed Mossadeq to appear at the Senate and explain his oil policy.

The senators had earlier asked the Prime Minister to come to the Senate to explain to them the reasons for the break-down of the negotiations with the British Stokes Mission and to outline future plans.

They had made the request twice before. Today as on the previous two occasions, the Prime Minister did not attend. No official explanation was given.

Dr. Fatemi, assistant to Dr. Mossadeq, said the British could not seize the oil on the high seas as he alleged Britain had planned. He maintained Britain had surrendered her rights under The Hague Court ruling since she had subsequently accepted the principle of Persian oil nationalisation.

Dr. Fatemi asserted that as soon as the task of oil nationalisation was completed the Mossadeq Government would resign.

An eventual solution of the Anglo-Persian oil dispute was forecast here by Mr. G. H. Muftah, Political Department head in the Persian Exterior Ministry.

Here on a United Nations' scholarship, he said he thought a solution would be brought about by friendship between Britain and Persia and their "mutual need for defence against Communism."

Mr. Muftah said in his opinion the Persian oil crisis was caused by Oil Company officials, not by British statesmanship.

"The Government of Britain has always been just," he said, but Oil Company officials were "dogmatic" in the first discussions and failed to offer acceptable terms.

NOW, IT RESTS WITH BRITAIN

TEHERAN, Sept. 1 (UPA): In a nationwide broadcast, Iranian Premier Mohamed Mossadeq emphasized Iran had given final proposals for solution of the oil problem to the British and now awaited Britain's answer.

The Premier added, if negotiations were to be resumed, it rested with the Britain to give counter-proposals to Iran's final three-point proposals.

EYE-OPENER TO PAKISTAN

Walkover For 43 In Kashmir Elections

NEW DELHI, Sept. 1 (PTI):—Forty-three National Conference nominees have now been returned unopposed from the Kashmir Valley and Ladakh constituencies and declared duly elected to Kashmir Constituent Assembly, according to latest information available here.

The total number of constituencies in Kashmir province are 45

Only in two constituencies namely Baramuta town constituency and Habbakdar constituency, the National Conference candidates are being opposed by independent members.

Maulana Syeed described the victory of the National Conference candidates as the "unequivocal reply" of Kashmiri Muslims to Pakistan.

Talking to pressmen he declared: "The election results should be an eye-opener for Pakistan and if they have any respect for democratic vote they will realise how people are solidly behind the National Conference."

DEFECTS IN JAP PEACE DRAFT

India's Stand Misunderstood

NEW DELHI, Sept. 1 (PTI).—The Indian exceptions to the draft Japanese peace treaty were based primarily on the defective territorial and military provisions of the treaty and were not dictated by political considerations, authoritative sources here emphasised today.

They said that the flood of critical comments from the Anglo-American press and by certain Western statesmen was based on an incorrect appreciation of the Indian standpoint.

Denying suggestions that India was motivated principally by solicitude for China. The sources declared that in the notes exchanged between the Government of India and the U.S. State Department there was hardly any mention of China.

The Indian attitude was mainly dictated by three considerations, firstly, whether the treaty would be acceptable to the Japanese themselves; secondly, whether it was a fair and just document and thirdly whether the present draft would lead to peace in the Far East or whether it contained seeds of future conflict.

The main conclusion of the Indian Government was that Japan was a power to be reckoned with despite her present adversity, that as a disciplined and industrialised nation it will rise again and the disabilities which the present treaty sought to force on it would be resisted and would be a source of future trouble.

Pacific Security Pact

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept 1 (UPI-AFP): The Australian Ambassador to U.S.A. Mr. Percy Spender, had before signing the Pacific tripartite pact today said that this constituted the first step towards what was hoped, would be, a pacific security system which could be extended throughout that vital region.

Mr. Spender said the pact aimed at ensuring regional security in the Pacific within the framework of the U.N. Charter and in conformity with the high and noble aims of that institution.

Mr. Spender concluded by saying that he believed that modern civilisation which was born in the Mediterranean and spread to the Atlantic was now entering a new era in the Pacific.

ALLIES REJECT RED PROTEST

Story Of Bombing Korea Peace Talks Town

TOKYO, Sept. 1 (PTI-Reuter).

UNITED Nations today rejected another Communist charge that an Allied plane had dropped bombs in the Kaesong neutral zone near the residence of North Korean General Nam Il, Chief Communist cease-fire negotiator.

A liaison officer made the rejection of this latest Communist protest while United Nations battled forward all along the eastern and central sectors of the front in a new "limited offensive". Naval forces and Allied planes launched a supporting attack—one of the heaviest of the war.

The liaison officer Colonel Andrew J. Kinney of the United States Air Force headed a technical party ordered to the small neutral zone village of Pan Mun Joh near Kaesong by Vice-Admiral Charles Joy, Chief Allied negotiator.

After a "technical inspection" the Colonel told the Communist liaison officer who met him there that if any aircraft had dropped bombs today it was "an aircraft other than a United Nations Command aircraft".

During the inspection Col. Kinney told reporters that Gen. Nam Il must have changed his residence recently. He was last known to the United Command to be quartered several miles from Pan Mun Jon.

After the inspection Col. Kinney approached the Communist liaison officers and declared there was no evidence to show that the plane alleged to have dropped the bombs had been a United Nations aircraft.

One of the Communist liaison officers answered through an interpreter "You are lying".

Col. Kinney then withdrew declaring that he could see no point in continuing the discussion.

It was the fifth allegation of Allied neutrality violation made by the Communists in 24 hours. Others included bombings and "invasions" by raiding parties.

While the liaison officers were meeting United Nations radio broadcasts declared "the Communists have not shown willingness to conclude an armistice. They have hoped to outlast the United Nations and force them to accede to Communist political demands."

BITTER BATTLES

Bitter land battles developed this morning—second day of the Allies' latest powerful push through wild terrain.

Fifteen United Nations 'Sabrejets' battled with an estimated forty Communist 'M I G' fifteen at midday, about 20 miles north of Sinanju at the mouth of North Korea's Changchon river.

One of the Communist jets was claimed as probably destroyed.

Nehru's Advice To Kashmir Youth

SRINAGAR, Sept. 1.

Prime Minister Nehru gave the youth of Kashmir, entertaining high hopes and aspirations about themselves and their land, a reassuring message that he was alive today to those who looked to him.

Mr. Nehru, who rose after the convocation address delivered by the Home Minister, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, at the Kashmir University this evening, spoke, in his own words, "to kill time."

Without making any direct reference to the Kashmir issue either in its relation to India or the United Nations, Mr. Nehru said Kashmir raised issues of fundamental character.

NO PAWN

The Prime Minister said Kashmir was not a pawn on the international chess-board. Issues arising from Kashmir were vital and concerned the people who inhabited that great land.

Any solution which ignored the fundamentals would have repercussions of a far-reaching nature involving not only Kashmir, India and Pakistan but many other countries, Mr. Nehru declared, adding that "as far as we are concerned we will stick to the fundamentals and keep firm."

Mr. Nehru also advised the young graduates to make up their minds as to which way they were planning to go and what ambitions they had in their minds.

MORE BACKING FOR NEHRU

TRIVANDRUM, Sept 1 (H.S.): The All-India Congress Committee members from Kerala are understood to have decided to support Prime Minister Pandit Nehru in its coming session to be held at Delhi on September 9.

BRITONS REFUSE TO OBEY OIL BOARD

ABADAN, Sept. 1 (PTI-Reuter): Eight British members of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company's staff have refused to obey an instruction issued by the Persian Oil Board on reinstating three dismissed Persian apprentices.

The eight Britons have decided to return to England next Wednesday.

Details of this incident—the first case in which Britons have flatly refused to obey Persian three-man Oil Board—were given in Abadan today by K. B. Ross, British General Manager of the Abadan Refineries and Mr. Tudor L. Stephens, General Superintendent of the Company's Training Department.

The three apprentices concerned in the issue were discharged after disturbances in March this year.

Mr. Ross said he had no option but to agree under protest to take the apprentices back.

Mr. Stephens said they were part "Tudeh Communist agitators" each well-known to the British staff.

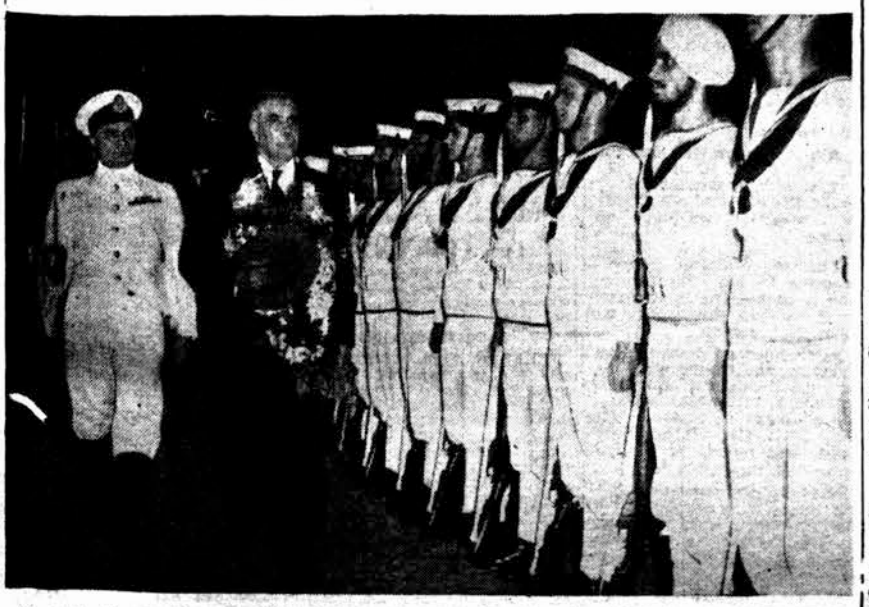
He and his staff felt that their re-employment would seriously affect the discipline in the Training Department.

BIG DONATION FOR RADIO RESEARCH

PILANI, August 31. (H.S.): The Birla Education Trust, Pilani (Rajastan), is understood to have offered rupees twenty-one lakhs for the establishment of a radio research institute at Pilani. Mr. Shri Prakash, Minister for Scientific Research and Natural Resources, along with Dr. S. G. Bhatnagar and Mr. Ghanashyam Das Birla, has arrived here to inspect the site for the proposed Radio Research Institute.

POSTPONE NEW JAP TREATY

AFGHAN PRIME MINISTER IN CITY



H. R. H. Marshal Sardar Shah Mohammed Khan Gazni, Prime Minister of Afghanistan arrived in Bombay Saturday morning by R. M. S. 'Strathnavar". Photo shows the Prime Minister inspecting a Guard of Honour.

Not Backing Soviet Point Of View

DELHI EXPLAINS INDIA'S INDEPENDENT STAND

NEW DELHI, Sept. 1

THE U. S. proposal to keep under her trusteeship the Ryuku and Bonin islands, it was feared, would only create another problem like that of alsace-lorraine.

Inconsistency in the treaty was that while article five of the draft definitely conceded Japan the right to make defensive alliances, the subsequent article dealt with forces of occupation. It was argued that if by a mutual pact, US forces could be stationed in the main islands of Japan, there was nothing to prevent the extension of the pact to the Bonins and Ryuku islands.

Official sources here categorically denied that the Indian satnd viets or that India was backing the denied that the Indian stand would give comfort to the Soviets or that India was backing the Russian point of view. While it was common knowledge that Russia was against the rearmament of Japan, India had never expressed herself against Japans rearmament to provide for her own security.

While India at the present moment did not appear to be "very popular" because of her views, it was argued that even in framing the Anglo-American draft, there had not been much of consultation with Asian countries except for the limited exchange of views through normal diplomatic channels.

The reported denial by the Japanese Government that Japan will enter into a bilateral treaty with the Formosa Government is welcomed here. The Japanese whose economy is wholly dependent upon the export of its industrial production was not expected to jeopardise the potential market of four hundred million people ruled from Peking.

Mr. J. N. Sahni, who went to Australia to attend the jubilee celebrations of the Federal Parliament, returned to Delhi.

Bhargava's Latest

SIMLA, Sept. 1 (HS): The Bhargava Group in the Punjab Congress is seriously considering the question of quitting the Congress and joining hands with the Bharatiya Jan Sangh to fight the Congress in the Punjab in the forthcoming elections, it is reliably learnt.

Although Dr. Bhargava denied the above reports in an interview here, it is persistently suggested by some reliable sources that the reports are not "baseless."

Hindusthan Samachar understands that the group has deputed some important members to contact the leaders of the Jan Sangh to know their views on the formation of a joint front against the Congress.

Hindusthan Samachar's Delhi correspondent adds: It is gathered that if Pandit Nehru succeeds in establishing his sway over the Congress in the coming AICC session in Delhi, the Bhargava Group will come in the open to fight the Congress.

Gandhiji As The Ideal

KUALA LUMPUR, Sept. 1 (PTI): Mahatma Gandhi was held up as the ideal for leadership at the annual general assembly of the United Malaya National Organisation' (UMNO) this week.

The newly-elected President of the U.M.N.O., Tungku Abdul Rahman, brother of the Sultan of Kedah, said in his presidential address that "like Mahatma Gandhi" he would strive to serve the Malaya, not as a master but as a servant.

Rs. 2 For Each Monkey's Tail

AMBALA, Sept. 1 (PTI).—The Punjab Government has sanctioned a sum of Rs. 10,000 for the destruction of wild animals in Karnal district in order to save crops from damage.

Under the scheme a sum of Rs. 2 per monkey will be given to any individual who kills it and produces its tail before any first class magistrate.

IT RESTS WITH NEHRU

Formation Of Andhra State

GUNTUR, Sept. 1 (PTI):—Swami Sitaram, on the seventh day of his fast today for "early formation of Andhra Province" has lost 12 pounds so far.

Dr. Chalapathi Rao of Guntur, who met President Prasad at Hyderabad, told pressmen on his return here yesterday that the President had expressed his full sympathy regarding the desire for the formation of the Andhra State but the ultimate responsibility "rests with the Prime Minister."

A fresh batch of 54 Andhras, who arrived here after marching several miles on foot through neighbouring villages joined the Swami today on a 24-hour fast.

Padwal's Condition

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. Padwal's general condition is causing anxiety and his health is deteriorating, says a press note issued today by the Bombay North and Suburban Teachers' Association.

He was examined by Dr. T. H. Tulpule today who has cautioned great care. Dr. Tulpule has agreed with Dr. Raut, who has been attending on Mr. Padwal all these days, that a board of consultants should be called in to examine Mr. Padwal in a day or two.

Though the rush of visitors today was, as usual, great only a few were allowed to see Mr. Padwal, who maintains his cheerfulness adds the press note.

An emergency meeting of the secondary teachers of Greater Bombay will be held tomorrow at Amarwadi, Gokhale Road, Dadar, "to take steps to meet the grave situation arising out of Mr. Padwal's fast."

Mr. Rajederkar, a member of the deputation who wished to wait on the Council of the Indian Education Society, says that so far no reply has been received from the Secretary in this connection.

Invite China For 'Frisco Parleys

LEFT WING LABOUR CALL TO HERBERT MORRISON

LONDON, Sept. 1 (UPI-AFP)

THE Left Wing Labour Weekly "new Statesman and Nation", today published a leading article, which urged upon the British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Herbert Morrison, to propose at San Francisco "the postponement of the signing of the Japanese Peace Treaty" and invitation to China to join the negotiations on a new peace treaty.

Under the heading "Time to say no", that weekly wrote "The powers assembled at San Francisco will face a tremendous problem of statesmanship, and they canot emerge from it without disaster, if they ignore the concrete fact of China's position in Asia. The chance of a reasonable settlement would be ensured by postponing the signature of the treaty and by offering China admission to the United Nations and an opportunity to join in the negotiations of a new Japanese treaty, as soon as the Korean war ended. Britain could propose this course.

The New Statesman and Nation "continued: If Mr. Morrison does not take this line, it is likely that M. Gromyko will; and thus by a single act of weakness, Britain can throw away the great prestige and authority which her progressive policy in Asia has won for her since the war. A treaty signed in San Francisco by the White nations and their satellites and opposed by the Soviet Union with most of the independent peoples of Asia would not only decrease the remaining chance of avoiding war, but would increase the likelihood that if war came, we should face it without Asian allies. zIf Mr. Morrison has the courage to say "no" to Washington, he can in company with India and our many friends in South-East Asia, provide a support for those fateful decisions to be taken.

STUDENTS' RIOT IN MEXICO

Police Patrol City

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 1 (PTI-Reuter): Steel helmeted police armed with tear gas guns and revolvers toured Mexico City today after students had rioted and burned down ceremonial arches.

The arches had been put along a four mile route from the Presidential Palace to the Palace of Fine Arts where President Miguel Aleman was today delivering his fifth report to the nation.

The attacks in which Molotov petrol bombs were said to have been used, were believed to be Communist inspired. Hundreds of youths were held by police and the secret service for questioning.

The whole of the city's police force was mobilised after the attacks.

Fire engines paraded up and down the main routes and cars and pedestrians were stopped for questioning.

GATE-CRASHERS!

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 (UPI-AFP).—It was officially announced today that although the Republic of Korea had not been invited to participate in signing of the Japanese peace treaty, the Pusan Government would send three representatives to the San Francisco Conference, including the South Korean Representative in the U.N. Col. Limb.

Anti-Peace Pact Rally

DEMONSTRATIONS IN TOKYO

TOKYO, Sept. 1 (UPA): Five thousand Red-inspired Japanese workers waving Red flags shouting Communist songs on Saturday afternoon denounced the San Francisco Peace Conference.

The demonstration the first of its kind in Japan in many months has staged as the Japanese Peace Delegation arrived in Honolulu en route to San Francisco to sign the peace treaty for their defeated country.

The demonstrators gathered in the usually deserted compounds of the Yasukune Shrine where Japan's war dead are enshrined and before the statue of Marshal Masujiro Omura who introduced the conscription system in the Japanese Army during the years of Meji restoration.

Then carrying slogans and singing Communist songs, they marched through the streets of downtown Tokyo.

Posters denounced Prime Minister Shigeru Yoshida, chief of the Japanese Delegation, as an "American puppet," opposed military alliances against Soviet Russia and demanded a general peace treaty with all countries that fought against Japan, including Russia and Communist China.

'Coolie' Is Taboo: Reds' Action

HONG KONG, Sept. 1 (PTI-Reuter): The widely used term "coolie" to describe Chinese labourer will be banned in future in Canton, a despatch said today.

A similar ban will be placed on all other terms insulting to the working class "whose status as the leadership class in the state is now upheld".

Another report said all English language sign boards in Canton have now been removed by order of the Municipal Peoples' Government. It said some English language signs still remained over foreign premises in the foreign concession on Shameen Island, but action had been taken to "have the matter attended to properly".

Earlier reports described the English language signboards as "relics of imperialistic aggression".

EGYPT TO DEFY IT

CAIRO, Sept. 1 (PTI-Reuter): Egypt has no intention of implementing the United Nation's resolution calling on her to lift the blockade of Israel-bound shipping through the Suez Canal, a Government spokesman said tonight.

A grant of Rs. 4,000 has been paid by the Ministry of Education Government of India to the Maha Bodhi Society of India, Calcutta, for helping it to implement its publication programme.

BIG SUPPORT TO CONGRESS

GAUHATI, Sept. 1 (PTI): The Ahom Sabha, which commands a considerable following among the nearly two lakh Ahoms in upper Assam, has decided to join the Congress, according to a telegram received here by the General Secretary of the Assam Provincial Congress Committee from the Sabha.

They are filing nomination papers accordingly.

Leaders of the Sabha were holding a series of conferences with Congress leaders during the last few weeks on the subject.

Britain And India To Face Jap Competition

NEW DELHI, Sept. 1.

"India's opposition to the Japanese peace treaty has been essentially political, and has put forward the Asian point of view."

In these words, the A.I.C.C. Economic review sums up the reaction of the Indian public to the Government of India's decision not to participate in the San Francisco Conference.

Writing under the caption "Japan's resurgence" the economic review says:—

"So much for the politics of it. How is the re-emergence of Japan going to affect our economy?

"As for exports, Japan has for all practical purposes lost her most important market viz. China. It is quite likely that Communist Government of China will still consider Japan as the American protege in Asia, and if not for anything else, on pure political grounds, she will close her doors to Japan. The obvious result will be that Japan will more and more fall back on South East Asian markets or the markets of the Sterling area as a whole.

"It is exactly in these markets that India has now gained a foothold forming new and valuable trade relations in these few "Japan-less" years.

"Not only India, the Britain also is likely to face equal difficulties, and as members of the Sterling Bloc, we are interested in her exports too.

"For both Britain and India, the threat of Japanese competition mainly resides in the field of cotton piece goods. Already Japanese cotton textile industry has recovered remarkably. South East Asian countries are said to be expecting cheaper cloth, and India's textile market in South East Asia is facing collapse.

SHAKESPEAREAN TROUPE IN CITY

To Stage Shows Here In November

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THEATRE-LOVERS of Bombay will be interested in the news of arrival in India of Mr. Eric Elliot of the Shakespeare, Sophocles and Shaw Productions Limited, along with twelve well known stars of the Old Vic and Stratford-on-Avon. The group will present complete versions of Shakespeare in Bombay in November.

The troupe arrived here this morning by s.s. 'Strathnaver' and is proceeding immediately to Hyderabad where they will open their season.

After touring Madras and Colombo, the troupe will return to Bombay in November when they will stage shows is the Excelsior Theatre. After that the troupe will tour North India and return to England some time in March, 1952.

Mr. Elliot and the members of the troupe were introduced to the local press at a pleasant party at the Taj this evening by Mr. K. M. Modi of the Western India Theatres.

Mr. Elliot himself will appear in all the plays and will play leading roles. Mr. Elliot said he was pleased to be back in India again (he was here last year) and said that he had received a very encourging response to the idea of the tour from Prime Minister Nehru.

The troupe's repertoire will include 'Hamlet', 'Othello', 'The Merchant of Venice' 'Oedipus Rex' and Shaw's 'Captain Brassbound's Conversion' and a light American comedy of the War of Independence—"The Pursuit of Happiness" by Langner.

EQUIPMENT

Mr. Elliot's equipment consists of scenery, costumes and properties purchased by him from Donald Wolfit, CBE, who had designed these for his Canadian and American tour and with which he had appeared at the Century Theatre, New York, and the Scala and Winter Garden Theatres in London.

Mr. Elliot, who referred to the "great expenditure" involved in carrying about heavy equipment on a tour of this nature, mentioned the lack of railway concessions extended to the Theatre Groups.

The troupe was received at Ballard Pier this morning by Smt. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya, President, Theatre Centre (India) and Mr. Lalitmohan Jamnadas, member of the Executive Committee of the International Theatre Institute.

TOKYO WATCHES MOSCOW

TOKYO, Sept. 1 (UPI-AFP).—Observers here consider it very unlikely that Japan is at present considering, even unofficially, negotiations for a separate peace treaty with China after the San Francisco Conference.

Rumours to this effect were strongly denied by the Japanese Foreign Office today.

It is stressed here that it would be difficult for Japan to open unofficial negotiations with Taipeh before signature on the San Francisco treaty; and specially before knowing what proposals the Soviet Delegate to the Conference. M. Andrei Gromyko may make.

It is also pointed out that the attitude of India and other Asian powers is much more important to Japan than "friendship" with Chiang Kai Shek.

Well-informed sources stress the ter not to sign a treaty with Taipeh and thus close the door to Peking. need for Japan to establish trade relations sooner or later with China and for this reason it would be bet-

N. W. F. P. Air Raid Precautions

KARACHI, Sept. 1 (UPI-AFP).—The Government of the N.W.F.P in Western Pakistan has decided to raise a local militia force "Quazi" Razakars". it was learned here today.

This militia is to assist local authorities in maintaining order and in air raid defence.

S. Korea To Sign Separate Treaty

PUSAN, Sept. 1 (UPI-AFP).—The Republic of South Korea would attempt to sign a separate peace treaty with Japan immediately after the signing of the San Francisco Peace Treaty, a well-informed source revealed today.

The same source, however, did not reveal what would be the demands of the Pusan Government.

PARIS, Aug. 31 (PTI-Reuter):—Prince Feisal, Foreign Minister of Saudi Arabia, and Sheik Al Suleiman, Saudi Arabian Finance Minister, left Orly Airport, near Paris, tonight for Cairo.

TEST FOR VOTERS TOO

President's Address At Aurangabad

AURANGABAD, Sept. 1 (PTI): President Rajendra Prasad told a public meeting here today "the forthcoming election is a test not only for those who will contest it but for voters also. Their judgment should not be blurred by any considerations. The future of the country depends upon their choice, and it is of supreme importance that they think over this before arriving at hasty conclusions."

Dr. Prasad said the people should study the problems the country was facing and try to solve them. It was thus that the country would get rid of unsocial elements.

Earlier, referring to the role of the Princes, the President said they had not lost their rights with the merger of their States. "Today their rights extend not only in their States but in the whole country," he added.

Laying the foundation-stone of the People's Education Society's College here, President Rajendra Prasad said: "Merit and character will have their place in the educational system of the country."

Dr. Prasad added the present educational system was a continuation of the old with its inherent defects but, with the passage of time, the system was changing.

Recognise Red China

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 (UPI-AFP).—The American Supreme Court Judge Mr. William Douglas, in an interview published here yesterday declared that the U.S.A. should recognise Communist China.

The Judge's opinion brought forth strong comments from members of the Upper House. Democrat Senator Brien Machmahonn of Connecticut, declared that Mr. Justice Douglas was a mere individual without any influence on the development of American policy. Senator Tom Connally (Democrat) of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, affirmed that Mr. Justice Douglas should stay at home instead of going around all over the globe, particularly in Asia, and making "silly statements."

Employees' State Insurance Plan

CORPORATION REPORT

NEW DELHI, Aug. 31 (PTI): The Employees' State Insurance Corporation set up in 1948 devoted the whole of last year also (1949-50) to "preliminary work necessary for implemenation of the State Insurance Scheme all over the country."

The scheme was not implemented anywhere in the country during the year under review.

This is the information contained in the report of the Corporation's activities for the year 1949-50 presented to Parliament today by the Labour Minister, Mr. Jagjivan Ram.

The Corporation incurred an expenditure of Rs. 3,55,959 during the year on administrative matters. During 1948-49 the expenditure was Rs. 82,142.

While it was intended, the repost says, that the Employees, State Insurance Scheme should be introduced in the first place as a pilot scheme in Delhi, the various State Governments were contacted during the year under review to determine the programme for implementation of the scheme all over the country as soon as possible. As a result of this, it seemed that the scheme could be implemented in Kanpur also simultaneously with its introduction in Delhi. For other states, a little more time seemed to be required

During the last year, plans were made accordingly and nuclear regional offices were established at Delhi and Kanpur in October 1949. These offices started the exploratory work for finding the necessary office accommodation for the regional and local offices and assisted the State Government authorities in working out arrangements for provision of medical treatment under the scheme by those governments. The office also contacted employers and the organisations of the employers and the employees in Delhi and Kanpur.

REVISE PAGE-PRICE SCHEDULE

Plea Of Indian Language Newspapers

POONA Sept. 1 (PTI).

THE Committee of the Indian Language Newspapers' Association has urged the Government of India to revise forthwith the existing price-page schedule and introduce a new one based on the formula fixing the price of a four standard-sized page newspaper at one and half annas a copy. The Committee met here today under the Chairmanship of Mr. A. R. Bhat, President of the Association.

The Committee appealed to the Commerce and Industry Ministry to allocate 2,500 short tons of Canadian newsprint, allotted to India by the Pulp and Paper Committee of the International Materials Conference, among small newspapers only to grant them relief in their present plight.

It further resolved that while they admitted the necessity of permitting newspapers to have additional pages for election propaganda in view of the Government's decision not to permit the use of All-India Radio for the purpose they urged the number of such additional pages, which a newspaper could print per week, irrespective of the selling price of a newspaper should not exceed 8 in any case

The Committee protested against the general permission granted by Government for a period of six months allowing the use of newsprint for any purpose whatsoever. It favoured the use of newsprint for printing educational textbooks, exercise books and election propaganda literature under a strict Permit System and urged the cancellation of the existing General Permit.

Assure Freedom To Correspondents

GENEVA, Sept. 1 (PTI-Reuter): The United Nations Economic and Social Council today adopted a resolution condemning all attempts by Governments to interfere with newspaper correspondents in their work.

The resolution urged that "personal restraints be removed and sentences imposing arbitrary punishments be revoked."

The vote was fourteen in favour, three against (Russia, Poland and Czechoslovakia) and one abstention (Pakistan).

Mr. Walter Kotschnig, United States, said "as one result of this resolution I hope the Czechoslovak Government will set free William Oatis—an innocent man who was guilty of nothing more than following his calling as a correspondent."

During the debate the Iranian delegate Mr. Hussein Navab declared that world opinion had been "completely misinformed" about events in Iran through misreporting by foreign correspondents.

How Tokyo Views Pros And Cons Of Treaty

TOKYO Sept. 1 (PTI-Reuter): The departure of the Japanese peace treaty Delegation for San Francisco today has led both Western and Japanese opinion here to dwell on some of the problems which are bound to arise from the treaty.

All Japanese official sources and unofficial observers regretted India's decision to abstain at San Francisco but all recognised that this was the result of a favourable and not an inimical attitude towards Japan.

Under five general heads, authoritative sources here list the problems developing as a consequence of the treaty and the Japan-United States Security pact.

(1) South East Asia countries, each for its own special reason disliked some part of the treaty or omissions from it, and tended to see these countries separated from Western thought and out of sympathy with American policy.

(2) India's objections to the timing of the security arrangements had tended to provided a rallying point for the Japanese opinion opposed to the Security Pact. A possible danger that this might develop anti-Americanism in Japan was reliably reported a source of current disagreement between United States state and army department officials.

(3) Complicated situations could result should the Soviet Union or China, refraining from or being excluded from signing the treaty choose to invoke legal points to support hostile policies towards Japan.

(4) A sovereign Japan might be in a difficult position towards China and the Soviet Union, if she was then still providing bases for the United Nations operations in Korea.

(5) The treaty and security pact might become domestic issues in a possible post-treaty drive for power by former Japanese leaders now released from post-war purge reactions.

AINEC TO DISCUSS PRESS BILL

Meeting On Sept. 6

NEW DELHI, Sept. 1 (PTI).—The President of the All-India Newspapers Editors' Conference has convened a meeting of the Special Committee on September 6 to consider the provisions of the Press Bill introduced in Parliament on August 31, says a press note issued by the A.I.N.E.C. today.

The members of the Committee include members of the Standing Committee, members of the Central Press Advisory Committee and Mr P. N. Mehta.

Members who are unable to attend the meeting have been requested to send their comments to the central office by September 5.

IMPORT LICENCES

NEW DELHI, Sept. 1 (PTI).—The Government of India have decided to simplify the existing procedure governing the issue of import licences in respect of requirements of raw materials and accessories to actual users.

According to an official note issued today, actual users need in future make only one application for all their requirements of articles falling under Parts 1 (uncontrolled terms only) to 5 of the Import Trade Control Schedule.

PROGRESS OF LABOUR WELFARE WORK

Naik-Nimbalkar's Address To Seva Dal Workers

BOMBAY, Saturday.

MR. NAIK-NIMBALKAR, Minister for Industries and Labour, Government of Bombay, said here today that if the prevailing low standard of living in the country was to be substantially raised it could only be done by a programme of rapid and all-round development of industries.

The Minister, who was speaking at a conference of Seva Dal workers at the People's Hall, said without the proper development of industries, it was not possible to re-organise our agriculture. He said that the problem of industrial development was two-fold: to expand industrial structure and to improve the working of the existing units.

Mr. Naik-Nimbalkar advised industrialists to take full advantage of positive protection, financial aid, technical and research facilities and other help offered by Government. He said that industry must utilise these for the development of essential lines of production, "being content with moderate rates of profit". Industry must also bring down the cost of production by a higher level of productivity, greater efficiency by better management, technical training and healthier industrial relations he added.

Referring to the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, the Minister said that at present it covered almost half a million workers and the disputes in the industries not covered by this Act were being dealt with under the Industrial Disputes Act of the Central Government.

He said, "The Labour Welfare Department today runs 51 welfare centres compared to 23 in 1945, and provides recreational and educational facilities through visual aid, exhibitions, dramas, music, indoor and out-door games, instructions on accident prevention, first-aid, hygiene and anti-drink propaganda. Of these, Bombay alone has 17 welfare Centres while Ahmedabad and Sholapur have together 17 centres. The average man item attendance for the daily and special activities of these Centres was 8,62,442 for the year 1950."

CULTURAL WELFARE

The Minister then referred to the working of the library scheme for workers, the school for training of labour welfare workers, the workshop at Ahmedabad for training workers in alternative occupations and said, "Any efforts made by the Government for cultural uplift of the working class cannot but be limited in scope and extent. Genuine progress is essentially a matter of internal qualities of character and capacity for a struggle and sacrifice. Any form of State intervention or processes imposed by legislation can only be an aid but not a substitute for self-help."

BANK EMPLOYEES' DEMAND

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 31 (PTI).—Mr. G. G. Mehta, President of the All-India Bank Employees' Association, appealed today to all the bank employees to rally round the banner of one organisation to "prevent disruption of the Trade Union movement which is gaining strength in the banking industry."

"It is not true," Mr. Mehta said, "that we are against arbitration and in favour of strike. Strike is our last weapon after exhausting all constitutional methods of amicable settlement. We demand a one-man voluntary arbitration whose award should be final, not liable to be questioned by any court. There should be no litigation after the award of the arbitration."

Advocating boycott of the Divatia Tribunal appointed by the Government of India Mr. Mehta said: "It consists of vested interests, whose decision cannot be acceptable to the bank employees."

International Criminal Court

DRAFT STATUTE READY

GENEVA, Sept 1 (PTI-Reuter).—A special United Nations Committee has drawn up a preliminary draft statute for the establishment of the world's first International Criminal Court. The draft statute will now be sent to Governments for their comment. Chairman of the Committee which met in Geneva during August, was Mr George Maurice, President of the American Bar Association.

The basis of the draft statute is that the proposed International Criminal Court should take the place of the military tribunals of Nuremberg and Tokyo. It would be used for the trial of people accused of crimes against peace, war crimes or crimes against humanity.

17 INJURED IN STUDENTS' CLASH

MADRAS, Sept. 1 (PTI).—Seventeen hostel students of the College of Indigenous Medicine received injuries in a "free-for-all" fight last night following disagreement between two sections of the hostel inmates over management of the mess. Two students were admitted to the hospital attached to the college.

Policemen have been posted near the hostel and the College to prevent further trouble.

Home Minister Tours East Nepal

KATHMANDU, Sept. 1 (PTI).—Official sources said here today that confidence was "fast returning" among the people in Eastern Nepal as the Home Minister Mr. B. P. Koirala was touring the region.

The Home Minister accompanied by Eastern Nepal's Nepali Congress leader Naradmuni Rai and Indian Adviser Mr. Sri Nagesh is expected to reach Bhojpur tomorrow.

Missing Diplomats

LONDON, Sept. 1 (PTI-Reuter).—A Foreign Office spokesman said today that the authorities searching for the two missing diplomats Donald Maclean and Guy Burgess had not reached a conclusion on their whereabouts.

He had been asked to comment on a press report in London today which said that the investigation authorities had concluded that the men were behind the Iron Curtain.

The spokesman emphatically reiterated: "We do not know where they are or where they are not."

Britain's 42,000-ton battleship "Vanguard" will become Flagship of the British Home Fleet next spring after a refit.

WORLD'S FIRST JET AIRLINER

This Jet-propelled airliner, capable of flying at 40,000 feet—well above "the weather"—carrying 36 passengers and cruising at 500 miles per hour, is one of the new De Havilland 'Comets' with which B.O.A.C. is making tests in preparation for the introduction of a pure-jet service between England and India early in 1952.
The first Comet to visit India landed at Palam Airport (New Delhi) on Saturday.

De Havilland's Record Flight

BOMBAY, Saturday: The first pure-jet airliner in the world, the de Havilland Comet, arrived in New Delhi today (1st September) from U.K. on the first of a series of development flights across India. The aircraft (G-ALZK) piloted by Captain A. M. Majendie of the B.O.A.C. Comet Unit, and carrying a team of air and maintenance crews, flew from London to Karachi in 12 hours, including a halt of 1½ hours at Cairo.

After a nightstop at Karachi it left there again for Ahmedabad, where it spent two hours before continuing its journey to Delhi. On Sunday (September 2) the Comet is due to fly from Delhi to Calcutta with an intermediate stop of two hours at Allahabad. Ahmedabad and Allahabad are alternative airports on the trans-India route which might have to be used when Comets are in operation on scheduled services.

A non-stop flight from Calcutta to Karachi is scheduled for Monday (September 3), when it is anticipated that the journey between these two points will take approximately 3 hours 45 minutes. Leaving Karachi again on Tuesday the Comet will return to the U.K. via Basra, Cairo and Rome, arriving in London on September 5.

This development flight forms part of a comprehensive programme which B.O.A.C. is carrying out with Comet to test air traffic controls, operating techniques, meteorological conditions, the performance and suitability of communications and radio and radar navigation aids. Such flights have already been made to Italy, the Middle East, East Afrira, Johannesburg and the Persian Gulf. B.O.A.C. regards these trials as an essential step before introduction of the aircraft into public service on its routes.

The Comet will greatly curtail presentr journey times and it is also expected that the times to which the aircraft will operate when it first goes into regular service will later be reduced. Exact schedules have not yet been prepared but it is likely that Karachi, Bombay and Calcutta will be among the points of called.

TWO CZECHS TO BE TRIED

FRANKFURT, Sept. 1 (PTI-Reuter): Two Czechs and one German will be tried by a United States High Commission Court at Regensburg, Bavaria, later this month on charges of spying for Czechoslovakia.

In the past seven months the Americans have arrested about 60 Russians and Czechoslavak spies, mostly in Bavaria which borders in Czechoslavakia.

ELECTION WEEK IN MAHARASHTRA

POONA, Sept. 1 (PTI): The executive of the Maharashtra Pradesh Congress Committee, who met here today under the chairmanship of Mr. B. S. Hirey, decided to observe an "election education week" from September 16 to 23.

Calcutta Tramways

CALCUTTA, Sept. 1 (PTI).—The Government of West Bengal today published the bill seeking ratification of the recent agreement with the Calcutta Tramways Company to purchase the undertaking on (or after) January 1, 1972, at a fixed price of £3,750,000.

The bill will be introduced during the autumn session of the State Assembly expected to commence on September 17.

Indo-Pak Amity Is Possible

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 (UPI-APP): Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit, Indian Ambassador in USA hopes it will be possible for India and Pakistan to co-operate together as politically independent entities without thinking of each other as aliens."

She cabled from India her statement to the Indian Embassy in Washington in reply to a statement made on Monday last by the Pakistan Ambassador, Mr. A. H. Isphani, who challenged the prediction ascribed to Mrs. Pandit in a magazine interview that the two countries ultimately would become "one nation."

The interview written by Mr. Dorothy of the New York Herald Tribune was published by the "This Week" magazine.

Mrs. Pandit's statement said: "What I told Dorothy Brandon was that in accepting the creation of Pakistan, India did not accept the two-nation theory. I pointed out that had this been the case, we would not have more than 40 million Moslems voluntarily living in India. India is a secular state in which all citizens have equal rights.

"My reference regarding India and Pakistan coming together was a friendly one, and had no implications regarding territorial integrity of either country being affected. The words 'one-nation' used in the article are obviously a bona-fide error on the part of the writer, who did not quite understand what I had meant."

Criminology Classes

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Tata Institute of Social Sciences will shortly start classes on Criminology and Correctional Administration. The services of Dr. Walter E. Reckless, well-known American Criminologist have been secured for organising the new division in the Institute. Dr. Reckless is expected in India in October.

The six-month course commences from January 1952.

'LIFT BLOCKADE' CALL TO EGYPT

Security Council On Suez Canal Issue

FLUSHING MEADOW, Sept. 1 (PTI-Reuter).

THE Security Council today condemned Egypt for her Suez Canal blockade of Israeli-bound ships and called on her to lift the restrictions immediately.

A resolution sponsored by Britain, the United States and France was carried by eight votes to none with three countries—India, Nationalist China and the Soviet Union—abstaining.

Immediately after the vote Mr. Abba Eban, Israeli delegate, thanked the Council for passing the resolution and expressed regret that Egypt had not been able to settle the matter out of court.

He declared: "Israel stands ready as always to meet Egyptian representatives to discuss all the problems" He recalled that in the past whenever meetings were held between the parties they had managed to reach agreement.

COTTON PURCHASES MONOPOLY

Textile Directorate Studies Implications Of Madras High Court Judgment

BOMBAY, Sept. 1.

OFFICIALS of the textile and Cotton Directorates here today were giving urgent thought to the situation arising from the judgment of the Madras High Court declaring void the "cotton purchases monopoly" in the nominee system of cotton distribution.

No final decision is expected, however, pending receipt of a copy of the full judgment. It is understood that high officials of the textile and cotton directorates will shortly be leaving for Delhi in this connection.

Though the possibility of an appeal to the Supreme Court is not altogether ruled out.

Informed opinion here appeared to be taking the view that in the light of this judgment, the whole cotton distributory system through the nominees should be changed.

It was pointed out that while the High Court approved of the object of the present distribution system, it held as invalid the means employed to achieve this object. In the particular area from which the petition was filed, there were about fifteen nominees and about one thousand licence holders for the purchase and sale of cotton.

SELECTIVE PRINCIPLE

It was to this selective principle that the court objected to as "the notification brings into existence a small body of monopolists. They alone have the right to purchase of cotton and the consequence is that the trade carried on by thousands of licence holders has become concentrated in their hands". In view of this, Delhi might bring in a new machinery for cotton distribution removing the selective principle involved in the present nominee system, it was stated.

It was thought likely that this decision of the Madras High Court would have an indirect effect in other areas of the country where the nominee system is in operation.

THREAT TO U.S. COTTON CROP

HEATWAVE AND DROUGHT TELL

ATLANTA, (Georgia), Sept. 1 (PTI-Reuter): Mississippi and Louisiana cotton growers today faced the danger of losing 83 million dollars worth of crops due to a continuing heatwave and drought. The Weather Bureau here reported that temperatures above 100 degrees Farhrenheit—a common occurrence during August in most of America's south and south-western states—were expected again today. Badly needed rain could not be hoped for except in thunderstorms over some scattered areas within 100 miles of the Gulf Coast.

Another Forum For International Wrangling

INDIAN DELEGATE ON FUTURE OF U.N.

LONDON, Aug. 31, (PTI).

MR. T. T. KRISHNAMACHARI, leader of the Indian Delegation to the United Nations Economic and Social Council, said here today it was difficult to forsee the position of the United Nations Organisation two years hence.

Mr. Krishnamachari, who flies back to Geneva on Monday and leaves for Delhi a fortnight later, told the PTI that the Council had become another forum for international wrangling between the two power blocs. He saw no prospect of the conflict being resloved.

He believed that major matters would now be "soft pedalled" until after the American elections towards the end of 1952.

Discussing what might follow Marshall Aid, which had been so successful in checking the onslaught of Communism on most of the western European countries, Mr. Krishnamachari considered that if President Truman was returned to power and the world remained free from war, there would be another big American scheme.

IF TRUMAN RETURNS TO POWER

If re-elected, Mr. Truman would be sure to give a fillip to international economic cooperation, though who would benefit would be another matter. When America did anything through the United Nations they could not prevent the Soviet Union from indirectly benefiting, and so this scheme might be carried out outside United Nations.

In 1954, the Americans expected to reduce their budget by billions of dollars; if they did so they would have a lot of money to spare.

In spite of the inflation about which Americans talked, America's economic strength was increasing. This was purely because of her immense resources and productive power.

GERMANY AND JAPAN

Speaking of Europe, Mr Krishnamachari was of opinion that in two years Western Germany would be the dominant producing power. The Germans, he observed, had no limited hours of work. Britain's 40-hour week was not sufficient to maintain her high standard of living. When the effect of German—and Japanese — competition began to be felt, the alternative before Britain would be either to increase her hours of work or lower her standard of living. She could not have it both ways.

India, he believed, would be able to cope with Japanese competition. The only way the Japanese could hurt India would be by getting into the raw materials market from which she bought.

Japan would not be able to produce things as cheaply as India for a long time. India would also raise her tariff walls, Mr. Krishnamachari said.

Sweden Joins I.M.F. & Bank

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31 (PTI-Reuter): Sweden today became the fiftieth member of the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

A joint announcement said Sweden's quota in the fund was 100,000,000 dollars and its subscription to the capital stock of the Bank was 1,000 shares with a total par value of 100,000,000 dollars.

U. S. FOREIGN AID: SENATE MAKES CUT

WASHINGTON, Sep. 1 (UPA): The United States Senate passed the 7,286,250 thousand dollar Foreign Aid Bill on Friday night after slashing President Truman's requests for economic and military assistance to anti-Communist allies by 213,750 thousand dollars, writes Raymond Lahr, UPA Staff Correspondent.

The Bill now goes to the Senate House Conference Committee.

ZAFRULLAH IN U. S.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31 (PTI-Reuter): Mr. Mohammad Zafrullah Khan, Foreign Minister of Pakistan arrived by air today from London on his way to San Francisco for the signing of the Japanese Peace Treaty. He left immediately for Washington and planned to fly from there to San Francisco on Monday.

Gromyko In 'Frisco

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 1 (UPA): Russia's Andrei Gromyko arrived here Saturday for a showdown battle with the United States over the Japanese Treaty.

U. N. S. E. C. APPROVES ANNUAL REPORT

UNITED NATIONS, Aug. 31 (PTI-Reuter): The United Nations Security Council today approved its annual report on political and security events during the past year.

The Soviet Union abstained from voting because it did not want the report to include events in July 1950—the month during which the Soviet delegate was absent from the Council proceedings.

Inter-Parliamentary Union Conference

ISTANBUL, Aug. 31 (PTI-Reuter): The fortieth conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union opened here today in the beautiful sale palace.

M. Cihat Baban, a Turkish delegate was unanimously elected Chairman of the conference which is being attended by 320 delegates from 32 countries including India.

The chairman of the Turkish National Assembly, M. Refik Koraltan in his address of welcome declared that his country firmly believed in international co-operation and would make every possible effort towards achieving that objective.

Three Indian Missions For Canada

NEW DELHI, Sept. 1 (PTI).—The Government of India have accepted the offer from the Government of Canada to receive three technical missions from India under the technical co-operation scheme of the Colombo Plan.

The Missions are on (1) Agriculture, (2) Highways and Bridges, and (3) Hydro-Electric Development and Application. Personnel have been selected for these missions and during this week they left for Canada and will tour the country during the next two months.

U.S.-U.S.S.R. Talks Put Off

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31 (PTI-Reuter): United States talks with Soviet Union on settlement of the wartime lend lease accounts scheduled for yesterday — have been postponed at the Americans' request, a State Department spokesman said here.

YUGO-US REARMAMENT WILL STOP WAR

Tito Assures Harriman

WASHINGTON, September 1. (PTI-Reuter).

MR. AVERELL HARRIMAN, President Truman's Special Ambassador said Marshall Tito had told him a general world war might be started as a result of Stalin's underestimation of the free world's probable reaction to Soviet aggression against Yugoslavia.

Mr. Harriman, who returned yesterday from his missions to Teheran, Belgrade and London, told pressmen that Marshal Tito did not believe Marshal Stalin wanted a general war.

Mr. Harriman said he had not discussed with Marshal Tito any specific way in which the danger of this miscalculation could be averted. The Marshal had agreed with him that the policies of the Yugoslav and United States Governments of rearming was one of the surest ways to prevent a general war.

IRAN CRISIS

On the Persian oil dispute Mr. Harriman said the next move was upto the Iran Government.

He hoped that as a result of further discussion the Iran Government would now come forward with proposals of their own for a solution of the problem.

He repeatedly emphasised that there was no agreement between the British and Iranian Governments regarding objectives but only on how those objectives could be achieved.

He said he saw no problems that could not be worked out

GUJARATI AS MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 1 (PTI): The Senate of the Gujerat Univsrsity by a resolution decided today that the medium of instruction and examination of University should be Gujerati and or Hindi and fixed a time limit of seven years for the implementation of the decision. The resolution directed the Syndicate to appoint an Eleven-Man Committee to prepare a scheme for gradual implementation of the resolution. Meanwhile the medium of instruction would be English.

The Return Of The Weary

RANGOON, Sept 1 (PTI-Reuter): Seven Burmese army officers, exhausted and with uniforms in tatters, staggered into Government army positions yesterday after escaping from rebel captors.

Army communique said the officers, led by Colonel Maung Manung slipped their insurgent guards during a forced march.

They ploughed through rugged country in the general direction of their own lines and finally connected Government troops the Toungoo sector north-east of Rangoon.

The communique added that a gun battle at Kalaw, a hill station in the southern Shan states Government troops had killed nine rebels and wounded 13.

CHARGES AGAINST 2 KMT MEN

Accused In U. S.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 (PTI-Reuter): The Chinese Nationalist Government has not yet asked the United States to send back to Formosa two Nationalist military procurement officers accused of failing to account for over 19 million dollars, it was learned today.

Nor have the two accused officers, Air Force General P. T. Mow and his ade, Colonel Hsiang Wei Hsian, stationed in Washington, yet applied for political asylum in the United States, State Department officials said.

The Nationalist Government recently ordered them to return to face charges that among other things, they had failed to account for 19 million 440 thousand dollars in Nationalist funds for the purchase of military stocks and equipment from the United States.

PRAKASAM'S NEW ROLE

Leader Of Opposition In Madras Assembly

MADRAS, Sept. 1 (PTI): Mr. T. Prakasam has joined the United Democratic Front, the newly formed opposition party in the Madras Assembly.

The Party has now a strength of 19 members and the Muslim League, the present main opposition in the House, has only a membership of 18. Consequently, the United Democratic Front will become the main opposition and an announcement on this is expected shortly.

The Madras Government have decided to drop the proposal for the levy of a surcharge on land assessments of Rs. 150 and above, Mr. P. S. Kumaraswami Raja, Chief Minister, told newsmen today.

The levy was proposed in the Governor's inaugural address to the state legislature as a means of raising revenue for the five-year development plan.

Mr. Raja said that Government had also decided to exclude groundnut and cocoanut from the purview of the proposed legislation for the levy of a special assessment of cash crops.

UTILITY SERVICE: The workshops, garages and depots of the Bombay State Road Transport Corporaton, in the State, have been declared by the Government to be a public utility service for purposes of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, for a further period of six months ending March 1, 1952.

Bread Of Madness

POITIERS, Western France, September 1 (PTI-Reuter): A miller and a baker are to be charged with involuntary homicide (manslaughter) following the death of four people who ate the "bread of madness" in the Rhone Vally village of Pont Saint Espirit.

Both the miller, Maurice Gabriel Maillet and the baker Guy Bruere live about 300 miles from the stricken village where more than 20 other people who also ate the bread were driven to the brink of lunacy.

Police alleged the bread was made from Maillet's flour will at Saint Martin La Riviere near Amiens.

They said other arrests were likely and Bruere would also be charged with falsifying accounts.

Police said he accepted contaminated rye from peasants—now being traced—and passed it on to Maillet without entering the transactions in his books.

3 U. S. Reds Arrested

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1, PTI-Reuter): Arrest of three Communist party leaders at Los Angeles on charges of conspiracy to advocate the violent overthrow of the United States Government was announced here tonight by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. They are the latest in a long list of Communist Party leaders to be seized on similar counts.

The three are Frank Carlson, 38, Frank E. Spector. 56 and Ben Dobbs 39. The F.B.I. said Carlson and Spector were not citizens of the United States and deportation proceedings were now pending against them.

WHAT LAW HAS DONE FOR INDIAN FARMER

(Continued from Page 3)

mit consolidation of scattered holdings in any area compulsory. These legislative measures prohibit sub-division of holdings below a certain minimum "standard area."

CO-OPERATIVE FARMING

One method to overcome the disadvantages of small size and scattered holdings is co-operative farming on uneconomic holdings. In U. P., Hyderabad and Bombay for instance, compulsion can be exerted on a recalcitrant minority if a certain percentage of farmers, holding a major area in the locality, comes forward to form a co-operative farming society.

In any scheme of agricultural reorganisation, the rationalisation of the methods of production cannot be overlooked. Until recently there has hardly been any legislative attempt to control and regulate agricultural production in the country. The present Government has approached this important question in a different way. Land is no longer looked upon as private property to be exploited according to individual whims but a social asset to be used in the best interest of the nation. The acts passed for this purpose constitute the third category of legislation undertaken by Government. These cover the reclamation of new lands as well as intensive cultivation of lands already under the plough.

RECLAMATION OF LANDS

Several State Governments have passed legislation which empowers them to declare any area as "reclamation area" and to take it over for the purpose of reclamation and improvement.

The measures for encouraging intensive cultivation cover the use of improved seed, as under the Punjab Improved Seeds and Seedlings Act, 1950, the increased conservation and use of manure as under the Bombay Municipal Boroughs (Amendment) Act 1949, the Madhya Pradesh Municipalities (Third Amendment) Act, 1949, and improvement of private and public minor irrigation works. The State Governments in a number of States like Bihar, Ajmer, Delhi, Assam and Madras have assumed necessary powers to construct embankments and drains, wherever they consider necessary, on private lands.

Another set of measures passed in most of the State aims at the prevention of losses through pests and disease.

The Punjab Act has recently been amended to include locusts in the definition of pests, and empowers the Government to call upon every male person above 18 years of age to render assistance in carrying out prevention or remedial measures for the destruction of locusts.

The change from a policy of laissez-faire to deliberate planning and direction is manifest in no other act more than in the legislations for crop planning and crop regulation passed in many of the States. The Bombay Growth of Food Crops Act, the Saurashtra Growth of Food Crop Ordinance, the Madhya Pradesh Crop Control Order and the Ordinance issued under the Essential Supplies Powers Act are steps in this direction.

One gray, murky afternoon, Bobby Feller's speedball was blazing hot against the New York Yankees. Batter after batter struck out. In a late inning, Lefty Gomez a great pitcher in his own right but a notoriously weak hitter, came to bat. By that time it was so dark that Feller's fast ball was just a blur as it sped to the plate.

As Gomez stepped into the box, he took a match from his pocket, lit it, and held it over his head.

"Cut out that comedy, you clown!" snarled the umpire. "Think this going to help you see Feller's fast one?"

"Who wants to see his fast one?" flipped back the witty Gomez. "I just want to make sure that Feller sees me."

★ ★

A woman, trying on a swim suit in a Milwaukee store, had been in the dressing room for an unusually long time. Finally the salesgirl decided to take a peek.

The customer was lying sprawled on the floor. Hearing the clerk gasp, the customer rolled over and smiled. "It's all right," she said. "I'm just trying to see how it will fit when I'm lying on the sand."

City & Suburbs

TODAY

Hindu: Bhadrapad Shud 1, 2007.
Muslim: Zilkad 29, 1370.
Parsi: Gatha 5, 1320.
Sunrise 6-24 a.m.,
Sunset 6-53 p.m.
Hightide 00-12, 12-36.
Lowtide 06-04, 18-42.

Today's Engagements

VILE PARLE PROPERTY HOLDER'S ASSOCIATION: Joint meeting of the Association and the Non-Agricultural Relief Committee 8-30 a. m. at Mani Villa, Mr. P.T. Jani's bungalow, opp. ration office, Nehru Road.

BHARATIYA VIDYAPEETH: Second convocation at Cowasji Jahanir Hall, Fort, 9 a. m.

INDIA CULTURE LEAGUE: Music competition at Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge between 9 a. m. and 12 noon.

THE BUDDHA SOCIETY: Public lecture by Dr. V. M. Kaikini 9-45 a. m. on "Some Misconceptions about Lord Buddha and His Teachings" at Anand Vihar Nair Hospital near Bombay Central Station.

BOMBAY PRADESH ARYA SAMAJ: Weekly meeting at "Arya Bhuvan" 458, Sandhurst Road, near Marwari Vidyalay.

SRI-VIDYA SIDDHI KENDRA: The Shrine of Supreme Culture. Service by Sri Trivikram on: "Transcending the Gunas or Modes." Radha Kunj, 52 Keluskar Road, Shivaji Park, 5-30 p.m.

Indian Scholars Return

BOMBAY, Saturday: Back in India after three years' advanced study abroad in documentary film production is Mr. M. V. Krishnaswamy, who arrived by s.s. "Strathnaver" today.

Mr. Krishnaswamy spent two years in Paris at the Institute des Hautes Etudes Cinematographiques — the best of its kind in Europe—specialising in Direction and Production on a scholarship from the French Government. Before that he was in England with the Gaumont Instruction Film Unit and later with the Government Crown Film Unit.

With him arrived his wife Mrs. Vasantha Krishnaswamy, who is a Labour Welfare Officer with the Government of Mysore. The Mysore State had sent her abroad to study labour welfare conditions in Britain and on the Continent.

Arriving by the same boat also Was Mr. S. L. N. Simha, who returns to the Reserve Bank of India, after spending a term of two years as Economist on the International Monetary Fund, Washington.

Progressive Artists' Group Exhibition

This is the third exhibition of the Progressive Artists' Group which was first formed in 1947 with K.H. Ara, Francis Newton Souza and S. H. Raza as its founder members. It has its first group show in Bombay in 1949 which was followed by a similar exhibition in Calcutta in 1950. Since then the membership of the Group has been considerably enlarged which is now altogether eleven in number, the other artists being H. A. Gade, M. H. Hussain, K. Khanna N. Changar, A. A. Raiba, V. S. Caitonde, G. M. Hazarnis and Miss Bhanu Raiopadhye. Another active member of the Group is S. K. Bakre who is at present in Europe along with Newton and Raza.

All these artists have been noted for their progressive outlook which has been suitably blended with a spirit of enterprise and talent. This, in fact, is a very active band of artists who are enthusiastic workers in the field. They meet regularly and discuss and criticise each other's works, thereby helping to crystallize their mode of expression and vision.

The present exhibition will be opened by Mr. R. V. Leyden on Thursday the 6th at the Bombay Art Society's Salon at 6-15 p.m. and will remain open till Wednesday the 12th September between 11 a.m. and 7-30 p.m.

Monsoon Strong In The East

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, Sept 1 (PTI): The following is the daily all-India weather summary for Saturday, September 1, 1951:—

Summary of the observations recorded at 8-30 hours (IST) yesterday's shallow depression which passed inland into Orissa and weakened into a low pressure area, has merged into the seasonal through of low pressure this morning. Under its influence monsoon has strengthened in sub-Himalayan West Bengal Chota Nagpur, Bihar, and east Madhya Pradesh where rainfall has been widespread. Rain has occurred locally in Assam, Orissa, Vindhya Pradesh, west Madhya Pradesh, the Konkan and Hyderabad. Isolated heavy falls were reported from east Madhya Pradesh.

The following is the daily weather chart.

Ahmedabad	94	75	0	15.0	—9.0
Bhopal	90	73	0	19.1	—18.7
BOMBAY	84	75	0.2	64.1	+6.9
Calcutta	90	80	T	35.6	—2.2
Cherrapunji	71	63	0.5	418.1	+143.5
Hyderabad (Dn.)	84	73	T	17.1	+1.2
Lucknow	95	80	0	14.9	—13.4
Madras	89	77	T	10.1	—0.1
Nagpur	92	71	0.3	25.6	—9.6
Poona	85	69	0	9.8	—4.9
Sholapur	88	70	0	16.1	+3.0
Simla	74	60	0	33.7	—5.9
Surat	91	76	0	23.6	—10.0

CLOUDY SKIES

BOMBAY, Saturday.

During the next 24 hours Bombay City and suburbs will have cloudy skies with possibility of a few shower. Colaba during the past 24 hours received 18 cents of rain while Juhu and Santa Cruz got 41 cents. Temperature Max: 84, Min 75 degrees Faren-

Hidden Money Stolen

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A sum of Rs. 10,000 concealed under the bed in a house at Churchgate Street were stolen yesterday.

It is learnt that one Ramchandra Liharam Tadani residing on the third floor of a building at the Churchgate Street got a new flat in the fifth floor of the same building. As Ramchandra was getting the furniture removed to the new flat he found the sum of Rs. 10,000 kept under his bed missing It is suspected that the coolies who were shifting the luggage are responsible for the theft. No arrests have so far been made.

CO-OPERATION WITH NEW MINISTRY

COCHIN, Sep. 1.

The meeting which lasted nearly three hours was attended by fiftyeight members, including Mr. K. P. Madhavan Nair, President of the Cochin District Congress Committee who conducted the deliberations.

M.P. MINISTER RESIGNS

NAGPUR, Sept. 1 (PTI): Mr S V. Gokhale, Minister for Law and Rehabilitation, has submitted his resignation from the Madhya Pradesh Ministry for reasons of health.

He will be relieved of his office on September 4.

Mr. Gokhale, who formerly held the Finance portfolio, has been keeping indifferent health since April last. He is retiring from public life.

Mr. Gokhale is leaving for Bombay on September 4.

Maharashtra Congress Candidates

POONA, Sept. 1 (PTI): The Maharashtra Congress Parliamentary Board announced today that the last date of receiving applications from candidates desiring to stand for elections from Maharashtra on Congress tickets has been postponed to September 15 from September 5.

The announcement adds that poor Harijan candidates are required to send only Rs. 50 along with their application forms to the board.

H.R.H. Marshal Sardar Shah Mohammed Khan, Prime Minister of Afghanistan, (3rd from left) arrived in city today by S.S. "Strathnaver". Chief Minister Kher who received him at the Ballard Pier is with the Prime Minister.

Afghan P.M. Arrives In Bombay

BOMBAY, Saturday.

His Royal Highness Marshal Sardar Shah, Mahmud Khan Ghazi, Prime Minister of Afghanistan, arrived in Bombay from U.K. this morning by the R.M.S "Strathnaver". He was accompanied by Sardar Mohammad Ali, Chief of Protocol of the Afghanistan Government and his two daughters Princess Mazifa and Princess Najia.

The Prime Minister of Afghanistan was received at the Ballard Pier by Mr B. G. Kher, Chief Minister of Bombay, Mr Nazibullah Khan, Ambassador for Afghanistan in India Sayed Thajudin, Afghan Consul in Bombay, Mr. M. D Bhatt, Chief Secretary of the Government of Bombay and large number of prominent members of the Afghan community in Bombay.

On Disembarkation, the Prime Minister inspected a guard of honour jointly presented by units of the Indian Army, Navy and Air Force.

The Afghan Premier will be the guest of the Governor of Bombay during his three-day stay in the city. He will fly on September 4 to Delhi where he is expected to address the Indian Parliament the next day and will return to Kabul from Delhi shortly there after.

Quick Disposal Of Dead Bodies

With a view to facilitating quick disposal of dead bodies, the Government of Bombay has authorised the Police Officer of the highest rank, not below the rank of Police Sub-Inspector, permanently stationed in the mofussil locality to issue permission for the transport of such bodies outside the jurisdiction of his station. Hitherto, such permission was required to be granted by the District Magistrate.

As for permission to transport dead bodies outside Greater Bombay, similar authority has now been conferred on the Inspector of Police of the station concerned.

August 15 A Paid Holiday

The holiday observed on August 15 last in celebration of the fourth anniversary of Independence Day is to be treated as paid holiday for the staff employed on daily wages under the Government of Bombay.

This concession also extends to all task and piece workers employed by the Government.

If the personnel covered by these orders were required to work on August 15, they will be granted compensatory leave with pay at a later date for one day or for a period equivalent to the number of hours during which they actually worked.

Despatch Of Sea Mails

BOMBAY, Saturday: The next despatch of overseas mails from India for Western Pakistan (parcel mails only), Iraq and Iran will be made from Bombay on September 6, 1951 by I.M.S. "Dumra".

Mails arriving in Bombay Foreign Post up to 6-00 p.m. on September 4, 1951 will be included in the despatch subject to limit of shipping space.

Rice Quota Increased

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The rice quota which had been reduced two weeks ago to six chataks has now been increased by four chataks and a card-holder will get from the week beginning Sunday (tomorrow) ten chataks.

However, the situation with regard to wheat has not yet improved and this is a further cut of four chataks in the wheat quantum. As soon as wheat shipments arrive this temporary difficulty will be tided over, it is learnt.

CHEATING CHARGE: P.O. CLERK ARRESTED

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Pandurang Shridhar Phadke, a clerk in Dharavi Post Office, was arrested on a charge of theft and cheating yesterday and produced before Presidency Magistrate M. J. Gordhandas at the Esplanade Court today.

It was stated that the complainant was to receive a registered letter in which were six open cheques. The cover was addressed to him at Dharavi address. As he did not receive it for a long time, he made enquiries and found that a cheque for Rs. 3,000 had been cashed.

The police were informed and Phadke was arrested. Enquiries showed that the clerk had entered the receipt of the letter in the records but not shown the disposal of it.

He was released on a bail of Rs. 5,000.

GRATUITY PAID TO WIDOW OF POSTMAN

NEW DELHI, Sept. 1: The Government of India have sanctioned a death-cum-retirement gratuity of Rs. 492, which represents twelve months' pay, to the widow of postman Chitter Mal, who died on Wednesday, August 22, 1951, while delivering mails in Connaught Place, New Delhi.

Chitter Mal, who was forty-one years at the time of his death, had put in twenty-three years' service in the P and T Department. Inquiries reveal that he died of heart-failure and not due to over-work or exhaustion. He complained of stomach ache earlier that day, but in his keenness to complete his beat he continued the work of distributing the mail.

It is normal routine that if there is much load to be carried by postmen, they are paid for coolies. Vans are also provided to carry parcels, if heavy, to places of delivery.

It has been reported in the Press that this was the fourth case resulting in death in similar circumstances, but this is not correct. This was the first death of its kind in Delhi.

The gratuity has been promptly paid to the widow.

DACCA, Sept. 1 (PTI): The Government of Pakistan have deputed an officer specially to investigate complaints of the minority community regarding unfair and excessive assessment of income-tax and sales tax in East Bengal.

TODAY'S RADIO

SUNDAY, SEPT

BOMBAY

244 m.—07-40 Prog., 07-45 B. Shah, G songs, 08-15 Shalini Narvekar, asawari, 11-45 M. D. Kelkar, sur malhar, 12-15 For women, G, 13-10 Y. Kerkar, tabla, 13-40 Week's progs., 13-45 Sunday afternoon prom., 17-30 Shalini Narvekar, puria shanashree, 18-10 Y. Kerkar, tabla, 18-30 M. D. Kelkar, gaud malhar, 19-00 B. Shah, G songs, 19-10 Locals, 19-20 Violin and clarionet, 19-30 Anusuya Chaudhari, puriya, 19-45 For industrial workers, 20-30 M. D. Kelkar, malashree, 20-45 B. Shah, G songs, 21-15 K. music, 21-45 Ad. libitum, 21-55 Musical interlude, 22-00 Music of Meters.

VARIATIONS 353 m.—07-30 Mangal prabhat, 08-00 Y. Kerkar, tabla, 08-45 Anusuya Chaudhari, composition of M. G. Rangnekar, 11-00 Your requests, 11-45 Mama Varerkar's M play, 12-45 Musical interlude, 13-00 Air artist, composition of Thokal, 13-30 Savitri Vidwani, H songs, 13-50 A. H. Khan, thumri bhairavi, 17-30 For children, M 18-00 Air artist, abhang, 18-20 For villages in M, at 18-50 in K, 20-15 Anusuya Chaudhari, M songs, 20-30 Manorama Katju, Film review, H, 20-45 B. Manjrekar, composition of A. Kanekar, 21-00 Savitri Gidwani, H songs, 21-30 Radio trailer, M, 21-45 Shalini Narvekar, thumri 22-00 A. H. Khan, kh.v.d.

BARODA—AHMEDABAD

250 and 326.1 mm.—08-15 Garbas, 08-30 R. V. Desai, khayal, 18-00 R. V Desai, thumri, 18-20 M. Raval, bhajans, 18-30 For rural listeners, (Baroda), and Locals (Ahm.), 18-35 Once again (Ahm.), 19-00 R V. Desai, khayal, 19-15 M. Rawal, Kabir's words, 19-30 Locals (Baroda), 19-35 Geet lahari (Baroda), 19-30 For industrial workers (Ahm.), 20-00 R. V. Desai, khayal, 20-30 Your choice (Baroda), 20-30 Bharati's music (Ahm.), 21-15 M. Rawal, bhajans, 21-30 R. V Desai, khayal

GOA

34.22 m.—8-00 a.m. Hindi film music, 9-30 Music by air, 10-00 Remember when, 10-30 Tropicana, 10-45 Organaires, 11-00 Ten top tunes, 12-00 noon Men behind melody, 12-30 p.m. Voice of prophecy, 1-00 Music by Roth, 1-30 Salon Serenade, 2-00 Hindi request prog., 3-00 Hindi film music 4-00 N. Cloutier, and his music, 4-30 Concert Hall of air, 5-00 I hear Southland singing, 5-15 Bringing Christ to Nation, 5-35 Back to Bible

CEYLON

19.84, 25.05, 41.72 m.—7-15 a.m. It's good day, 7-30 B B C news 7-45 Star of today, 8-00 Sunday Serenade, 8-15 Voice of prophecy, 8-45 Round up time, 9-00 Swap shop, 9-30 Your choice, 10-30 Jazz record shop, 11-00 Hindi prog., 12-00 noon Music for lunch, 5-00 p.m. Hindi prog., 6-30 Lipton show (Hindi), 7-00 Down harmony lane, 7-15 Four stars and starlet, 7-30 Music by Roth, 7-55 Rhodes record of day, 8-00 Famous tenors, 8-30 Melody tours, 9-00 Relay Voice of America, 9-30 Voice of prophecy, 10-00 Day is ending.

SAIGON

19-15—19-30 News, 19-30—20-30 Gramophone Records asked for or by listeners.

B B C

GENERAL OVERSEAS SERVICE—15-30 One God and Father of all, 16-00 Sports, 16-15 Kay on keys, 18-45 All-star Bill, 19-45 Concerto (Mozart's), 21-00 Educating Archie, 21-45 London forum, 22-15 One God and Father of all, 23-30 In town tonight.

EASTERN SERVICE—18-15 London calling Asia, 19-30 In Hindi for India, and for children, 20-15 In Urdu for Pakistan, and weekly review, 20-20 Pak affairs in Br. press, 20-35 Letters' replies.

New Customs Collector Of Bombay

BOMBAY, Saturday: Mr. A. N. Sattanathan, has taken charge as the Collector of Customs in Bombay today from Mr. F S Krishnamoorthy.

Mr. Sattanathan was the Director of Customs and Excise Inspection Directorate, Government of India.

Mr. Krishnamoorthy will leave Bombay for New Delhi to take his new appointment as a Member of the Central Board of Revenue.

Farewell Party To Barat

BOMBAY, Saturday: Officers and staff in the Textile Directorate today gave a farewell party to Mr. T. P. Barat, who recently resigned as Textile Commissioner to the Government of India.

Export Advisory Council

It has been decided that the 16th meeting of the Export Advisory Council will be held at Madras on Tuesday, November 6, following the Import Advisory Council meeting which will be held on the previous day.

American Markets

RENEWED HEDGE SELLING TELLS ON COTTON PRICES

Wall Street Market Again Firm

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.

Prices advanced on good trade demand for nearby December credited both to mill and export account together with shortcovering prior to the extended weekend holiday. Some buying was prompted by moves among cotton bloc Congressmen to maintain high cotton prices. Upturns continued to attract hedge selling however with traders inclined to move cautiously reflecting fears that the market would be called upon to absorb a large volume of hedges early next week.

In the afternoon prices reacted under increased hedging and commissionhouse liquidation together with subsidies of early trade demand. No special news factor was mentioned on the decline with traders evidently inclined to even up commitments in view of the lengthy week end. The session closed barely steady. Sales were 160,000 bales

The market opened one lower to six points higher, edged upward irregularly to maximum gains of 10 to 16 points and reacted 20 points from highs at close to finish net eight to ten points lower.

Following were the closings, with the price range'—

Del.	Open	High	Low	Close
SPOT				35.20
October	34.49	34.59	34.39	34.39
December	34.50	34.62	34.41	34.41
March	34.60	34.72	34.51	34.51
May	34.63	34.67	34.47	34.52
July	34.20	34.23	34.04	34.04
October	——	33.11	32.95	32.95
December	——	33.06	32.88	32.89
NEW ORLEANS				
SPOT				34.05
October	34.42	34.50	34.31	34.33
December	34.44	34.51	34.34	34.35
March	34.61	34.71	34.51	34.54
May	34.62	34.69	34.49	34.52
July	34.14	34.17	33.99	33.98
October	32.99	33.06	33.01	32.90
December	——	32.96	32.93	32.79

WALL STEET

Prices touched new 1951 highs in both industrial and composite average rates despite corrective profittaking and labour weekend considerations. In fair activity the list shook off initial indecision to move to a predominance of gains mostly ranging to one dollar. Minings were again prominent aided by improved prospects of an early termination of copper strike.

At noon the averages were industrials 269.98 and rails 80.33.

Minings and metals developed some additional firmness but most of the other sections fluctuated around earlier levels. American smelting and refining following the firmness earlier this week on good earnings and dividend news spurted over three points to 92-1/4.

Although profittaking reduced some top marks, the market finished firm at or around the day's best.

New York Pepper

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.

Pre-holiday quietness prevailed in black pepper. Neither buyers nor sellers were showing aggressive trading interest and at present are about a cent apart in rice ideals. Lower Indian advices failed to stimulate any interest. Spot to September deliveray was 178-1/2 cents bid and 179 asked, October delivery 176-1/2 bid and 178 asked, November delivery offered at 176, December shipment at 160, March shipment at 154 ex-dock. Buyer continue to move cautiously anticipating lower prices with commencement of new crop shipments.

Singapore Tin Price

SINGAPORE, Sept. 1.

On the Singapore market today the price of tin was quoted at Ss. $ 440-1/2 per picul of 183.3 pound f.o.b.

Yesterday's price was quoted at SS $ 433.00 per picul.

City Markets

SHARE BAZAR

BOMBAY, Sept. 1.

Today being a "Jain Holiday", the Bombay Stock Exchange remained closed.

Privately Tata Steel Defds. were quoted at Rs. 1,927-8 to Rs. 1,930 and Indian Irons at Rs. 29-5.

GOLD AND SILVER

BOMBAY, Sept. 1.

The local bullion market was quiet today on increased selling pressure and poor offtake.

At the opening forward Silver was quoted at Rs. 187-12 and advanced at Rs. 187-15 on moderate buying At this level there was renewed selling and Silver prices declined at Rs. 187-6 and steadied at Rs. 187-8. Ready Mint Silver was quoted at Rs. 188-6 and Spot bullion was quoted at Rs. 186-14.

Forward Gold opened at Rs. 112-12 and after declining at Rs. 112-6 steadied at Rs. 112-8. Ready Gold was quoted at Rs. 113-6 and Sovereigns were placed at Rs. 77-14.

Final closing quotations were as under:—

Read Silver	187	4	0
Forward	187	10	0
Ready Gold	113	2	0
Forward	112	6	0

PRODUCE MARKET CLOSED

BOMBAY, Sept. 1.

The local produce market remained closed today on account of Jain Holiday.

Indian Cotton Figures

	Bales.
Export by Rail from 1st September 1950 to 30th August 1951	4,97,775
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st September 1950 to 30th August 1951	9,11,202
Same period last year	10,06,092
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 30th August 1951	3,75,801
Same time last year	5.50.390

Alexandria Cottor

ALEXANDRIA, Aug. 31.

KARNAK Sept.	175.65
Nov.	88.75—130
Jan.	92.75—190
ASHMOUNI Oct.	76.45—155
Dec.	84.00—200

Chicago Grains

CICAGO, Aug. 31.

After an irregular start the market developed a firmer undertone under the leadership of wheat reflecting shortcovering for over the long week-end and exported buying against sales to India. Reports of an improvement in domestic flour demand were a further bolstering influence. Evening up was centred in September contracts with dealers anticipating heavy tenders.

London Pepper

LONDON, Aug. 31.

The pepper market was inactive and easier. Black lampong August-September shipment was 13 sh. 3 d. white muntok at 17 sh. 3 d. probably sellers shipping weight and white Sarawak offered at 17 sh. 6 d. to 17 sh. 10-1/2 d. Delivered eight per pound c.i.f. basis ports. Malabar spot was 1,450 shillings to 1,500 according to quality. Afloat unoffered, August-September at 1,440, first hand 1,435, resellers per hundred weight c.i.f. U.K.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.

Silver: Consumers were satisfied with approximate open market purchases of 75,000 ounces.

Singapore Pepper

SINGAPORE, Aug. 31.

The Singapore market remained quiet with black lampong and white muntok both five down at 705 and 930 straits dollars per picul sellers ex-godown, respectively.

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

CALCUTTA, Sept. 1: The Calcutta Stock Exchange today continued its steadier tone in all sections and the volume of business was fair. The following are today's final transactions upto 1 p.m:—

GOVT. SECURITIES: Three per cent 1986 92-15 Sl. Three percent Loan 1963-65 95-14 Sl..

BANKS: Hindustan Commercial Bank 15-2, United Bank of India 5-4.

COTTONS: Elgin Mills 15-11, New Victoria 1-15.

COALS: Burrakur 15-6, South Karanpura 20-11, Western Bengal 6, Jutes Budge Budge 252, Fort Gloster 475. Howrah 32-6, India 183, Kankanarrah 195, I. Kinnison 262, Presidency 6-1, Union 257.

ENGINEERINGS: Indian Iron and Steel 130-8, Kumardhubi Eng. 8-2, National Iron 5, Steel Corp. 22-1.

MISCELLANEOUS: Burma Corp. 2-5, Indian Copper 3, Karanpura Development 25-7, Orissa Minerals 16-8, Tavoy Tin 0-12-0, British India Corp 9-15, Dunlop Rubber 32-2, Indian Cable 20-12, Indian National Airways 2-14, Martin Burn 18-6, Metal Box 19-4, Rohtas Industry 5-12, British Burma Petrol 1-7, Shree Gopal 15-6, Titaghur Paper 36-6. Assam Saws 8-12, India Steamship 6-3,

SUGARS: Carew and Co. 7-6, Cawnpore 36-14, Champaran 24-14, Ct. Dharbhanga 9-4.

London Money Market

LONDON, Sept. 1 (PTI-Reuter): London Money Market houses experienced difficulty in obtaining loans during past week. Bankers balances fell to lowest level for five years, showing a decline of 16.3 million Sterling on the week at 273.6 million. Maturing treasury deposit receipts were generally insufficient to offset uptake of new bills while bank buying of bills was small and spasmodic. On some occasions moderate help had been obtained from authorities before books could be balanced. There was further seasonal decline in active note circulation 9-3/4 millions Sterling were returned during the week, Bank of England accounts revealed. Applications for 250 million Sterling treasury bills totalled 342,760,000 Sterling of which 250 million were allotted at an average rate of ten Shillings 2.87 pence percent.

Next week 260 million Sterling treasury bills will be offered and treasury deposit forty million Sterling maximum at 154 days.

Karachi Markets

KARACHI, Sept. 1.

Cotton 289 F 115-116, Lss 111-112, Fourf 107-8, Desi 77-78, Market opened firm to owing Govt. released 9 lakhs bales export quotas to shippers for new crop for six months, period ending February 1952. Cottonseeds Novenber 5-13, Gold 85.

Continental Stock Markets

PARIS, Aug. 31.

A quieter trend prevailed. Profittaking resulted in slight widespread losses. French issues were specially affected. Belgians were prominent with prices sharply higher. There was a sudden rush of buyers of coppers towards the close. Rio Tinto, Rhikana and Austurienne mines were strongly demand and sharply marked up. Rio Tinto closed 22,500 against 22,000 yesterday. Rhokana finished at 21,300 against 20,575. Operators were unable to explain the movement.

BRUSSELS: Trading in the forward market was at lower level. Most sections tended to be weaker under the influence of Tanganyika dividend announcement and the reaction of geo mines on the recent drop in world tin prices. In the cash market coal mines were well maintained. Plantations were weaker while colonials showed hesitancy.

AMSTERDAM: The session was quiet. State loans were again weak closing at the day's lowest. Shippings were reacting slightly with Holland American three lower. Internationals were barely steady. Royal Dutch two lower on foreign offerings. Plantations were around previous levels. Demand for culturbank was good. Americans premium at 17-1/2 and certificates at 1,224.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Mehta's Plea For Uniform Control

BOMBAY, Sept. 1 (PTI): Mr. Chunilal B. Mehta, President of the Indian Stock Exchange Ltd., addressing the 13th annual general meeting of the body, stressed the need for a uniform control of all Stock Exchanges in India.

He said that recognition should be granted to all well-managed institutions.

He said that in future the backbone of the investment market would be the middle class, and Government should see that the new act encouraged these classes along with big capitalists.

Mr. Mehta said that a new class of membership, under the style of 'Associate Members,' was created during the previous year. A new trading hall was opened at Kalbadevi Road, which was later shifted to Zaveri Bazar. The opening of a new hall was for the purpose of serving a large body of middle class people, he added.

He said that the investment market, particularly in industrial shares, put on a better show during 1950. Genuine investment demand was comparatively small, and a high proportion of trading was of a professional nature.

UPWARD TREND IN INDUSTRIES

NEW DELHI, Sept. 1 (PTI): Production in 40 important industries has shown an upward trend in the first half of the year according to figures released here today.

Among the important industries which have registered increased production, compared to the same period last year, are: coal, steel, cotton textiles, jute manufactures, cement, sewing machines, paper, diesel engines, electric motors, electric transformers, caustic soda, soda ash, machine tools, copper lead, power alcohol and sheet glass.

Sulphuric acid, amonium sulphate, bicycles, electric lamps and cigarette industries are among the industries which have registered a downward trend in production during the first half year.

Newsmen's Views On Press Bill Invited

NEW DELHI, Sept. 1, (PTI): The Secretary-General of the Indian Federation of Working Journalists Organisations has invited all working journalists' unions to send their views on the Press Bill introduced in the Parliament yesterday.

A memorandum on behalf of the Federation is being submitted to the Government and members of the Select Commitee and it is necessary that the views of working journalists unions are made available to the central office as early as possible, the Federation stated.

All India Exporters' Body's Protest

BOMBAY, Saturday.—The All India Exporters Association today "strongly protested" against the decision of the Government of India to license the export of unutilized allotments of cotton piecegoods to specified destinations only.

In a telegram to the Secretary, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, the Association characterised the decision as "deplorable" since commitments had already been made.

"We are deeply perturbed", the telegram read, "at the frequent Government interference with commitments already entered into.

"Special varieties already sold are marketable only in those countries and cannot now be diverted to the destinations specified."

Cottage Industries Products

With a view to facilitating the marketing of cottage industries products, a sales depot has been organised at Sangli, in Satara South District. The depot, which has a working capital of Rs. 25,000, was formally opened on August 29. Already, cottage industries products from distant places like Bagalkot, Bijapur, Nasik, Yeola, Kolhapur, Nanded, Poona and Bombay have been received at the depot.

A six-member committee, under the chairmanship of Shri B. A. Daftardar, will advise on the working of the sales depot.

MOVEMENT OF COTTON WASTE BLANKETS

Govt's Restrictions

BOMBAY, Saturday: The Textile Commissioner to the Government of India has withdrawn the exemption granted to cotton waste blanket in the General Permit No. One of August 30, 1949. The permit had provided for unrestricted transport of the cotton waste blanket.

According to a gazette notification of the Government of India today the restrictions laid down in the Cotton Textile Control Movement Order, 1948 will now apply to transport of cotton waste blanket by road, air, sea or inland navigation. Movement of all cotton waste blanket will not henceforth be allowed except under a special permit, adds the notification.

The notification will take immediate effect.

REPAYMENT OF 3% LOAN 1951-54

NEW DELHI, Sept. 1: The outstanding balance of the three per cent loan 1951-54 will be repaid on the 15th September, 1951 and no interest will accrue thereon from that date. To facilitate discharge of the loan on the due date, holders may tender their securities at the Public Debt Office, Treasury or branch of the Imperial Bank of India at which they are enfaced or registered for payment of interest on or after the sixth September, 1951. Full details of the procedure for obtaining discharge value can be obtained on application to any Public Debt Office, branch of the Imperial Bank of India or Treasury.

NO WHEAT QUOTA IN NAGPUR

NAGPUR, Sept. 1 (PTI): An official spokesman said today that the issue of wheat in provision shops in the state had been suspended for two weeks from tomorrow in view of the non-arrival of wheat stocks allotted by the Government of India.

During July and August, the state received one thousand tons of wheat as against the monthly requirement of seven thousand tons. For September, the centre has allotted 8,000 tons of wheat for Madhya Pradesh.

Wheat supply would be restored immediately after the stocks were received, the spokesman added

Ship Freight Rates Go Up

NEW YORK, Sept. 1 (PTI-Reuter).—The United States-South African Conference announced yesterday it would increase its rates on both east-bound and west-bound shipments by 15 per cent on October 1.

The increase had been made necessary by increased operating costs, the Conference said.

U. S. Import Control

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 (PTI-Reuter).—The United States Agriculture and State Department officials today urged the Senate Committee to repeal the import control provisions of the Defence Production Act.

The import provisions of the Act impose controls on fats and oils, cheese, butter and other dairy products, peanuts and rice.

JAYAPRAKASH ON SARVODAYA PLAN

LONDON, Sept. 1 (PTI-Reuter): Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan, Indian Socialist leader, today claimed that the implementation of the 'Sarvodaya Plan' would take India a very long way towards Socialism.

Writing in the thirtytwo-nation Socialist International Information Bulletin Mr. Narayan said the plan was "no wishy washy sentimentalism" but a concrete programme of basic social revolution and the first attempt to picture concretely a new social order.

"I have felt for some time that the Gandhian constructive workers and the Socialist Party must join hands to create a new social order", Mr. Narayan said.

NEW DELHI, Sept. 1 (PTI): The Ministry of Education has granted Rs. 4,000 to the Maha Bodhi Society of India for helping it to implement its publication programme.

CHAMPION OF DUTCH RULE IN INDONESIA

INDONESIA by P. S. Gerbrandy. Published by Hutchinson & Co. Ltd. Price 18 sh. Pages 224.

A WANDERER IN THE WEST COUNTRY by E. W. Martin. Published by Phoenix House, London. Price 15 sh. Pages 223.

THE PURSUIT OF LEARNING. Booklet published by the United States Information Service.

PORTRAIT OF ST. ALBAN'S CATHEDRAL by G. H. Cook. Published by Phoenix House, London. Price 15sh. Pages 65.

WITH the attainment of independence by both India and Indonesia, the bitterness that was caused in Asia by the freedom struggles of these two great nations, is now largely a thing of the past. However, those of our generation are too near history to permit us to view these epoch-making events in a mood of quiet mellow reflection or with any degree of analytical detachment. Hence it is that Prof. Gerbrandy's book on Indonesia will revive in the minds of many the memories and the bitterness of the Indonesian struggle for independence from Dutch rule and of the events that led to the formation of the United States of Indonesia as a sovereign Republic

Prof. Gerbrandy is honoured and respected in all Allied countries as the wartime Premier of the Netherlands. After holding other Ministerial offices, he led the Netherlands Government in London during those critical years when the Allies were fighting for their lives. Throughout he has been intimately connected with the Indonesian affair and now he has written a book of momentous importance on a question which not only affects its own country and its very existence, but which today exercises the minds of statesmen in every land—the question of colonial imperialism in the modern world. Needless to say, the book is an open attempt to place before the world the Netherlands point of view in its dispute with its Indonesian colonies, and is plainly one-sided.

UNDER DUTCH RULE

The first part of the book deals with the Indies under Dutch rule in the period from 1602 to 1941, a period that Prof. Gerbrandy calls the rule of law, and in which he feels the Dutch led the world in setting an example of colonial rule and development at its very best. He wants us to believe that Holland's East Indian colony was a model colony with peace, prosperity and plenty for its inhabitants the best-governed of all tropical countries: that the numan and economic inter-relationship between the Netherlands and the East Indies was one of co-operation and camaraderie, rather than one of colonial exploitation, and in so far it was unique amongst all colonial empires; that the Indonesian Nationalist movement was the work of a few discontented agitators and had no roots in the people of the country, who were quite content under Dutch rule, wherein they had "reached standards of life high for Asia"

The second part of the book deals with Dutch intentions of granting self-government to the Indonesians at the end of the war and with the Japanese occupation of the Indies; here Prof. Gerbrandy believes firmly that the Indonesian Republic formed only two days before the cessation of World War II was not the culmination of a spontaneous national movement for freedom but rather a devastating bit of strategy on the part of the Japs who left the infant Indonesian Republic as a time-bomb in the path of the victorious Allies in general, and of the Netherlands in particular —a sort of insurance policy to ensure that even if the Allies won the war, they would lose the peace in Asia.

U. N. BLAMED

The sum and substance of the third part of the book seems to be that the Netherlands had been despoiled of what has been her heritage for four centuries, and that she has been deprived of an essential part of her being by unjust and unwarranted interference in her domestic affairs by the U.N.O. and by pressure exercised by the United States, Great Britain and the other great powers. Here he also goes to great lengths to prove that Soekarno, Hatta, and the other Indonesian leaders were collaborators with the Japs and as such should not have been feted as national heroes after the war but rather tried as war criminals. Finally, Prof Gerbrandy asserts his belief that the Netherlands and Indonesia are both reaping the bitter fruits of their actions in agreeing to the independence of the Dutch East Indies.

It is very clear from the book that like his wartime mentor, Winston Churchill, Prof. Gerbrandy is a dyed-in-the-wool imperialist and a diehard reactionary. A great patriot and a statesman of wide liberal views, his one weak spot seems to be Indonesia: for men like Gerbrandy and Churchill, bred in 19th Century traditions of western colonial empires and white superiority, find it impossible to divest themselves of Kipling's idea of "the white man's burden" and to sympathise with the growing 20th Century nationalism of the Asian peoples. They implicitly believe that "East is East and West is West, and never the twain shall meet", that it is the destiny of the European to rule the Asiatic, and that the native should with folded hands thank heavens fasting for the highly dubious benefits of material prosperity and the rule of law that the white man's government is supposed to confer on him

RIGHT OUTLOOK

May we as humble Asiatics point out to the Honourable ex-Premier of the Netherlands that even if, as he feels, the people of Indonesia and the rest of Asia are unable to rule themselves they infinitely prefer self-government to good government for freedom is a spontaneous yearning and a universal birthright and not confined only to the peoples of the West. May we also point out to Gerbrandy and others of his ilk that in Asia men like Soekarno and Hatta of Indonesia are regarded not as war criminals but rather worshipped as patriots, heroes and founders of their nation. The freedom of their country from foreign rule and the realisation of the inherent aspirations of their people was the one burning goal of their lives. Co-operation with the Japanese, as indeed everything else, was incidental and subordinate to this one great task; and to use Soekarno's own words, these patriots were prepared to accept freedom as a gift from the devil himself. Finally, may we point out that United Nations action in Indonesia was not unnecessary interference in Dutch internal affairs, but rather the manifestation of the conscience of the rest of mankind which saw the justness of the Indonesian cause; indeed in 400 years of rule in Indonesia, nothing benefited the Netherlands so much as the manner of her leaving

This work totally biased one-sided and anti-Asian as it is—will doubtless arouse much bitterness in Indonesia and the rest of Asia, and many like me will disagree with almost very word the author says. Yet one is glad that Prof. Gerbrandy has not pulled his punches in this book and has not hesitated to speak his mind. The Netherlands point of view has never been given to the world in such plain-spoken words before. It is well that this great Dutch statesman should have spoken!

The West Country

ENGLAND'S lovely West Country, comprising the counties of Cornwall, Devon and Somerset, has in ages gone by nurtured and inspired some of her greatest sons; and the beauty and variety of this part of England has led many others to feel, with the poet W. H. Hudson, that it is the part of England they love best of all. "A Wanderer In The West Country" contains a personal discriminating record of exploration of the West Country—with Ernest Martin as the guide—in which life and literature, the past and present, are blended and unified. Essayist, critic, journalist, biographer and historian, Mr Martin is a native Westcountryman who was born in North Devon and has spent a considerable portion of his life there. Thus, having known and loved the West country he brings a wide knowledge and a passionate faith in the defence of that which he values.

HUMAN SUPPLEMENT

However, the book is not a guide in the accepted sense of the term, but rather a "human supplement" in which the places and people, the sense and the atmosphere of the West of England are the important things. From the Land's End in Cornwall to the busy centre of Bristol, the life-lines of West Country unity strech out, proclaiming themselves in a variety of ways; and this is a book that probes into that unity and depicts it faithfully. It is the product of a mind informed and poetic.

It will arouse in those unfamiliar with the life and lineaments of the West an awareness of its traditional beauty and grandeur; those who know it already will come to know it more intimately still. For them the book will arouse many nostalgic memories:—of Cornwall the wonderland of tradition legend and romance of saints and gods with its relics of past and unknown civilizations strewn about the country-side of moors and steep cliff-paths, and of the mighty sea—of glorious Devon (the author's birthplace and for which he has an innate preference he makes no attempt to disguise) with its winding lanes, its rich cream, its red earth its plump maidens, and the bleak magnificence of Dartmoor—the inspiration of the Wessex Novels of Thomas Hardy—the land of Edward Capern the poet-postman, of Kingsley and Kipling, of Robert Herrick and great John Keats, and of Drake and Raleigh; and finally of Somerset, with barren Exmoor—celebrated in literature as the setting of Ryder Blackmoore's "Lorna Doone"—and busy Bristol, with its associations of Southey and Coleridge, of Thomas Chatterton and John Wesley, the least spoiled of the three counties, where villages sleep by their streams, elegies in stone and thatch as affecting as Gray's immortal stanzas!

Pursuit Of Learning

ANOTHER of the interesting booklets published by the United States Information Service, with a view to acquainting people in other countries with the different facades of the American way of life, is now at hand for review. Entitled "The Pursuit of Learning" it deals with the history and the methods of education in the U.S.A. Though not as interesting or as enlightening as its predecessor—"A Concise Outline of American History"—the brochure has been handled on the same lines. It is superbly got-up on art paper with a wealth of illustrations, both in colour and black-and-white. The inside front cover is particularly impressive—a full-length photograph of the Lincoln Memorial in Washington with the words inscribed above: "In this temple as in the hearts of the people for whom he saved the Union the name of Abraham Lincoln is enshrined forever."

American history and American education have been inextricably intertwined from the beginning. As early as 1787, Thomas Jefferson wrote, 'above all things, I hope the education of the common people will be attended to; convinced that on this good sense we may rely with the most security for the preservation of a due degree of liberty.' Again from the very beginning, the ideal of American education has been diametrically opposed to the classical European ideas of education its emphasis being on education not for learning's sake alone but for the good of the community, and on specialized vocational training rather than on broad-based erudition.

The different kinds of education imparted in the U.S.A.—kindergarten, high-school university and post-graduate education, adult and rural education, artistic and vocational training, the teaching of the blind and the deaf-mutes—and the methods of education, with all the latest developments and innovations including the audio-visual methods of teaching, are all explained at length in this brochure. The extra-curricular and social activities in schools, colleges and universities also find a place. Our country with its 85% illiteracy has a great deal to learn from this comprehensive review of education in the United States, where it has been carried to every individual and every corner of the land, and where the State regards it as its No. 1 obligation and duty.

St. Alban's Cathedral

"THE Portrait Of St. Alban's Cathedral" is an authoritative and comprehensive survey, in word and picture, of one of the noblest and largest Norman monuments—St. Alban's Cathedral, the church of the premier Benedictine monastery in England. Supplemented by 70 photographs, the book deals carefully not only with the architectural lineaments, but also with the abbey and its place in English history. However, it is difficult to conceive of this book as being of interest to anybody other than a student of architecture.

—P. D.

MANISHIA

"MANISHA" (A Collection of Modern Sonnets), edited by Minu Desai and Raman Shah, published from Sanj Vartman Press, Apollo-Street, Bombay. Price Rs. 3-8.

This is a collection of 53 Gujerati sonnets composed by several poets of Gujerat who forwarded to the authors their poetical pieces on request and from which a selection has been made. Judged from the subjects dealt with the selection has been judicious. The authors, well-known in Gujerati literature, clarify their position by stating that it is not to be supposed that there are no better sonnets in Gujerat, but aver that while the book was in the press they had occasion to read over a thousand sonnets out of which about 300 at least could find a place of honour in any book, but they had to be content with their humble effort judging from the average reader's apathy towards poetical works and lack of encouragement.

A sonnet is a poem of 14 lines. It was the sonnet, "the key" with which "Shakespeare unlocked his heart." Poets the authors say are consumed at the initial stage of their career by the desire to write sonnets and they (the authors) themselves being the victims of such a desire ("Manisha") they have brought forth this book which is perhaps aptly entitled "Manisha" which it is hoped will receive due encouragement, belying the authors' pessimism.

A. K.

Staggering

HAIR APPARENT

THE average human head carries a permanent population of about 150,000 hairs, and each day some forty of these hairs fall out.

In some cases scientists can tell you whether a hair comes from a male or a female head. They can hold a hair up to their magnifying glass and say that it comes from a Chinese head or a European head. That is because hair, just like skins and eyes and features, shows the racial characteristic. The Mongolian type of hair is coarse and straight, with a "core" in the centre. It is round. European hair is fine and oval and has no centre "core" or pith. Negro hair is ribbon-shaped, and generally has a core.

Then, again, straight hair is generally fairly round; wavy hair is always oval—and this is because it grows out of the roots in what might be called a lopsided way. Curly hair that comes in natural spirals is, as a rule, ribbon-shaped, like the negroid hair.

Big Stride In Leprosy Relief

NEW DRUG HOLDS FORTH GREAT HOPE

LEPROSY presents a problem which is being tackled with increasing vigour in British Colonial territories. For many years missionary societies, assisted by Government grants and the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association, have been carrying out valuable work to help leprosy sufferers. Colonial Governments are now providing directly more and more facilities and services and the first Government Leprosy Service is now well established in Nigeria.

There are no precise statistics but it is estimated that there are about 700,000 leprosy sufferers in the Colonies, principally in Nigeria. Britain herself has assumed a special responsibility for sponsoring and financing work aimed at the prevention, control and cure of leprosy and under the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts nearly £700,000 has been made available since 1943 for the prevention and treatment of the disease. The Ten-Year Development Plans of the Colonies, whose objective is an increased standard of living, will help to improve the general health of Colonial peoples and so help also to win the fight against what has always been a terrible scourge.

Treatment of leprosy may involve segregation in settlements and a prolonged course of injections. Every effort is made to organize settlements on model village lines, with good houses, good land, an adequate supply of drinking water, and satisfactory drainage. The humane manner in which settlements are run throughout the Colonies has resulted in an increasing readiness of patients to present themselves voluntarily for treatment.

For centuries chaulmoogra oil, taken orally in spite of its nauseating properties, was the only treatment for leprosy. Early in the century it was shown that the main constituents of the oil were chaulmoogric and hydnocarpic acids, and in 1919 it was found that pure hydnocarpus oil, injected with an antiseptic, gave good results. Today further experiments are being carried out with new drugs, and a great step forward has been made by the introduction of drugs of the sulphone group.

What Is Leprosy?

Leprosy has been known for 3,000 years in Africa and India.

Leprosy is considered to be of two kinds, (a) the malignant or lepromatous form, which has many bacilli and is therefore the chief means of spreading infection; it forms only a quarter of the total number of cases in most endemic countries, and (b) the milder or neural form which chiefly affects the nerves; it has few bacilli and is usually regarded as non-infective. In the lepromatous type characteristic patches appear on the skin and may spread till they cover the whole body. In the neural type also there are skin patches of a somewhat different appearance; the functions of the nerves are affected and paralysis and deformities occur.

As a rule leprosy does not kill, but patients generally die of complications or accompanying diseases.

The general conclusions regarding leprosy may be summarised as follows:—

(1) Leprosy is not incurable and no case need now be considered hopeless.

(2) The neural type of leprosy (comprising three-quarters of all cases) is little infective, if at all, and can be treated at very little cost at the out-patient department of a hospital.

(3) At least 95 per cent of infections are derived from long and close contact with the highly infective lepromatous cases. These alone urgently require isolation, preferably voluntary to prevent their spreading the disease while under treatment.

(4) Children and adolescents are the most affected,—by house-contact in 60 per cent of cases.

(5) Those who have been in close contact with a lepromatous case should be examined periodically so that if early signs of the disease appear they may be treated without delay.

(6) Children of leprosy sufferers should be separated from their parents at birth and kept under supervision.

Main Settlements

Nearly all British Colonial territories maintain settlements for the isolation of infective and advanced cases. The modern idea is to help the sufferer to lead as normal a life as is possible and compatible with protecting the health of the rest of the community. Restrictions on patients are kept to a minimum in order to persuade them to isolate themselves and come under treatment rather than allowing them to remain in society where they may conceal the disease until it has reached an advanced stage. Settlements are usually built away from towns with plenty of surrounding land for cultivation. Sport and physical training are popular recreations, and many settlements have fully equipped cinemas.

Following account is of the main settlements in West and East Africa, Malaya, the British Caribbean and the Western Pacific, which are the most heavily infected areas. Leprosy relief work is, however, being carried on in many other Colonial territories. In Northern Rhodesia, for example, where there has recently been a survey, the Government is planning to add a Leprologist to the Medical Department staff and a "leprosy parish" has been started where patients carry on with their normal existence while receiving treatment. There are about 400 patients in a settlement near Kuching in Sarawak, where there is a school, a church, a mosque and a Chinese temple. In Cyprus, the Government maintains a farm settlement for about 100 leprosy sufferers.

West Africa

The most serious leprosy problem in the Colonies is in NIGERIA, the territory with the largest population (about 24 million). Here there are estimated to be some 400,000 leprosy sufferers who are cared for by the Central Government through the Nigeria Leprosy Service, by the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association, by Missions, by Native Administrations, or by a combination of two or more of these. In some areas of Nigeria the incidence of the disease is as high as 50 to 60 per 1,000 in recent years, however, there has been a four-fold increase in the number of sufferers undergoing treatment, and at the beginning of 1949 there were some 90,000 leprosy patients receiving treatment of whom about 37,000 were under the care of the Nigerian Leprosy Service.

Though some of the work in the Eastern and Western Provinces done in the past by Missions is now being carried out by the Leprosy Service much is still being done by Missionary societies. The Church of Scotland Mission at Itu, which cares for 3,500 sufferers, and the American Baptist Mission at Ogbomosho are excellent examples of well-run settlements. In the Northern Provinces most of the leprosy work is still done by missions.

Treatment

For thirty years the standard treatment of leprosy was by injections of hydnocarpus oil. In 1916 Sir Leonard Rogers (who entered the Indian Medical Service in 1893, did immensely valuable work on leprosy and tropical fevers and in 1924 became Hon Medical Adviser to the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association) reported beneficial effects from the injection of the oil and its salts. This work was continued by Dr E Muir and resulted in the provision of treatment centres for hundreds of thousands of victims. The ethyl ester of hydnocarpus oil were also used extensively and were found to be of the same efficacy as the oil itself. The treatment administered over a long period gave the best results in the neutral type of leprosy.

Evidence has accumulated in recent years that the sulphone drugs have a definite effect in suppressing the more infective types of leprosy which are not usually responsive to hydnocarpus oil. Among this group the American drugs, diason and promin, have been used with some success but treatment needs skilled supervision owing to their toxic effects. More successful has been the use over the last four years of a new British drug, sulphetrone, which is far less toxic to the human metabolism. It has been established that this drug has a direct effect on the bacillus both of neural and lepromatous leprosy and many cases have actually been cured, there being no record of any relapse. Sulphetrone has now been used extensively throughout the Colonies, but during the last few years experiments have also been carried on to find a drug with the same efficacy but costing less to manufacture.

Sulphone

Through research carried in Nigeria and elsewhere in 1948 it has been established that basic sulphone or D.D.S. (abbreviation of diamino-diphenyl-sulphone) acts even more rapidly than other sulphone drugs and has no toxic effects if used in very small doses. The drug—manufactured by the British firm of Imperial Chemicals Industries—is the parent substance of other sulphone compounds and is therefore simpler to manufacture and, for that reason, cheaper to produce commercially. Another factor that renders it more economical than many of its derivatives is that it is highly absorbable when given by mouth or by injection suspended in oil, and so for the same cost supplies are available to much larger numbers of patients.

Dr. Gordon Ryrie, until recently Medical Secretary of BELRA, has stated that "a patient can now receive under expert supervision a treatment more efficient than has been known in the history of leprosy at a cost of about 15/- a year", and it is hoped to reduce the cost in the near future to between 13/6 and 4/6 a year.

In most Colonies D.D.S. is now being used in conjunction with hydnocarpus oil though it is rapidly taking the place of the latter; sulphetrone is also still being used extensively. Promin and diason are not being used generally as it has been found that their action is due only to the liberation of D.D.S. in the body.

Latest Drug

Another important new drug now being tried out is a non-sulphone product called T.B.I. (abbreviation for thiacetazone) and this has met with considerable success in a limited number of cases where sulphone drugs are inefficacious.

In West Africa, D.D.S. is being used extensively in Nigeria, and it is now reported that 20,000 patients are being treated with it. In East Africa, large numbers of patients are also under D.D.S. and the Inter-Territorial Leprologist is experimenting with 1,000 patients under T.B.I. In Malaya, D.D.S. is administered in oil and in some cases there have been definite signs of healing within four months of starting treatment. Sulphetrone also is being used on over 100 patients and T.B.I. is being tried experimentally. In British Guiana chemotherapy with various drugs of the sulphone group has been used for active cases with satisfactory results. In Makogai, Fiji, sulphetrone has been used for lepromatous leprosy, and an investigation has been made into anaemia associated with administration of this drug.

The latest developments in treatment are recorded in BELRA publications, such as the LEPROSY REVIEW.

BELRA has its headquarters in London. It is financed by private donations and subscriptions but receives small grants from Colonial Governments. A child adoption scheme at a charge of £5 per child annually provides over 1,500 children with care and treatment. In January 1950 a radio appeal by a cured leper brought the Association £13,000.

CURED OF LEPROSY

This 15-year-old boy entered the leper colony of Usuakoli, Nigeria, in October 1947. He was healed with sulphone drugs and discharged, cured, in January 1950.

SUCCESS IN MALAYA

Children are particularly vulnerable to the leprosy bacillus and form a large proportion of the inmates of the Sungei Buloh leper colony in Malaya. Sulphone drugs have been extensively used at this centre, and in January 1950, three hundred of the two thousand inmates were discharged, cured, after an average of eighteen months' treatment.

BRITISH EMPIRE LEPROSY RELIEF ASSOCIATION'S WORK

ART NOTES

By D. G. Vyas.

Technique makes art—Indian Arts true to life—Wrong standards of criticism—Riddles of classical technique—India in film world—Album of Gandhiji's pictures—The people and National Anthem.

IF a nation is truly art conscious, it instinctively seeks art as a vital need of life. Art, then, plays a prominent part in moulding its character by which it is distinguished. The creative genius of such a nation is reflected in the originality of the technique of its arts.

India's originality in arts is still reflected in the relics of her classical art tradition; and for this reason her each art had acquired a distinctive character. In the absence of insight and experience, every connoisseur will fail to estimate the range of the classical technique and to appreciate the significance and beauty of its various constituents. For the unbiassed mind, this technique should be a riddle difficult to solve.

To Westerners, Indian arts have appeared to be grotesque and quaint, and to some as objects of admiration without real appreciation. Some of those among them who have claimed to be critics or connoisseurs have decided these arts as archaic and defective forms, because they have used as the yard-stick, the corresponding European arts which have fundamentally different modes of expression. Hitherto, Indians have attached undue importance to such a faulty and prejudiced verdict which, in fact, they ought to have discarded.

Beauty Of Symbolism

Symbolism and decorative treatment are among the principal constituents of the classical technique. They are, in a varying degree, common to all the arts including poetry, and are governed by certain principles, but both, being unintelligible to ill-informed connoisseurs, have been derided by them as extravagant mannerisms. Such obstinate persons will be never convinced that symbolism and decorative treatment are the elements to which the classical technique owes its beauty, vitality, individuality and expressiveness. What would be left of Indian arts if these elements were taken away from them?

As a means of interpretation, symbolism has touched its high-water-mark in the interpretational form of the classical dance. It is a unique conception in arts of this country. For instance, the gesture of the hand shows a certain shape, but it conveys entirely a different meaning, and in this respect the symbolic Abhinaya is radically different from the directly suggestive pantonimic gestures. The interpretational classical dance would lose its very soul if the symbolic Abhinaya was eliminated from it.

Besides dance, other arts have also a well defined place for symbolic expression, so that the technique of each has stylisations of its own, though it is governed by certain common concepts. To appreciate any such art in its traditional purity, it is, therefore necessary to understand the complex system of symbolism. As a unique mode of expression, it offers enough scope for creative endeavour, as its development was arrested owing to progressive accretion of ignorance of its basic principles.

Not An Eccentricity

The decorative treatment is another important feature of Indian arts. It has appeared as a ludicrous eccentricity to those whose standard of comparison is realism or modernism of European arts. It is essentially the artistic way of portraying the grace and beauty of the human figure and its actions and environments. It, moreover, suggests metaphorically the emotional states and nature's moods which western realism or modernism cannot express. The decorative treatment reflects the grace and refinement which are among the poetic conceptions life-beautiful.

The revival of the classical technique in all its essential aspects should be the chief aim of the process of revitalisation of various Indian arts. The revivalistic endeavour must be guided by this principle, as no art will retain its distinctive character, if its technique is distorted or mutilated. At present, the average artist, though he exploits symbolism and decorative treatment in his own way has not cared to understand them thoroughly. Consequently, there has been the tendency to neglect both these essential constituents of the classical technique and to fill the gaps with imitations of European mannerisms.

Essential Features

So far as painting in the traditional style, is concerned, the decorative treatment has encountered, in recent years, strong opposition from coteries of self styled "friends" of Indian art. These ill-informed experts have pressed young but credulous painters to discard their own art tradition and to accept, instead, mannerisms of European modernists. This is a serious situation as it threatens the very survival of Indian painting. Do such experts know what the decorative treatment is capable of expressing? It will be interesting to learn from them their conception of the essentials which would make painting and sculpture truly Indian in character.

Rhythm, melody, decorative instinct and metaphorical way of expression were among the natural characteristics of the Indian people; and for the same reason, literature and arts being mirrors of life were preponderatingly decorative in style. The aim of the revivalistic schemes should therefore, be to retain all the essential features of the classical technique in its application to each art. Art will be hybridised and remain nominally Indian if exotic influences are indiscriminately imported into it. Blind imitation of the European ballet technique and mannerisms of modernists will spell disaster to Indian arts. Let accomplished and capable artists exercise their creative faculty, and then arts will be seen to have resumed progress on the right lines.

India's Films

It is encouraging to learn that India's documentary "Rajasthan" was awarded the first prize at the International Film Festival held at Venice. This distinction is a creditable achievement of India and of the Film Division of the Central Government by which "Rajasthan" was produced. The award should serve as a stimulus to the Film Division to produce, and to exhibit in the international Festivals, documentaries of a still higher order.

The distinction is significant of the high level reached by this country in the technique of producing documentaries. It should be a reminder to the film industry, which processes out feature films in a large number, to set definite and high standards of production. The industry must have the ambition to expand market for its products by entering into a healthy competition with the feature films of other countries. At present, the average Indian film is unrealistic and indifferent. It must be made truly Indian and artistic. This is the immediate task upon which the industry should now focus its attention.

First Festival

The Government of India has taken a welcome decision in sponsoring an international film festival in the country during next winter. This festival will be the first of its kind ever held in Asia, and India will get the honour of being its venue. At least twenty-five countries are expected to participate in the festival, and each will send the best of its products with the hope of securing awards. Such periodical festivals held at different places have a distinct advantage of fostering the healthy spirit of competition among the film producing countries; and this spirit is essential for the development of cine art.

An important question which arises, in this connection, is what India's contribution would be to this festival. It is also necessary to know how and by whom the selections will be made. Rightly speaking, the task of selecting Indian films should be left to a panel of really competent and experienced persons. The emphasis has to be laid upon "experience" and "competency" in view of the startling observations made recently by Mr. Geza Herczeg, Hungarian-born American playwright. It is also needed in view of the Government's inability to avoid certain incompetent but influential persons who are keen to set on committees and boards for artistic subjects and films and who do nothing because they are incapable of delivering goods.

Valuable Album

The Government of India has, under consideration, a proposal to publish, in two volumes, an album of Mahatma Gandhi's pictures. This news was given to Parliament by Mr. R. R. Diwakar, Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting. The publication of such an album is essential in order to collect the scattered material and to preserve it in a systematic manner. It is not clear whether the Government means by pictures, photographs or paintings or both. Possibly photographs will form the major part of the album.

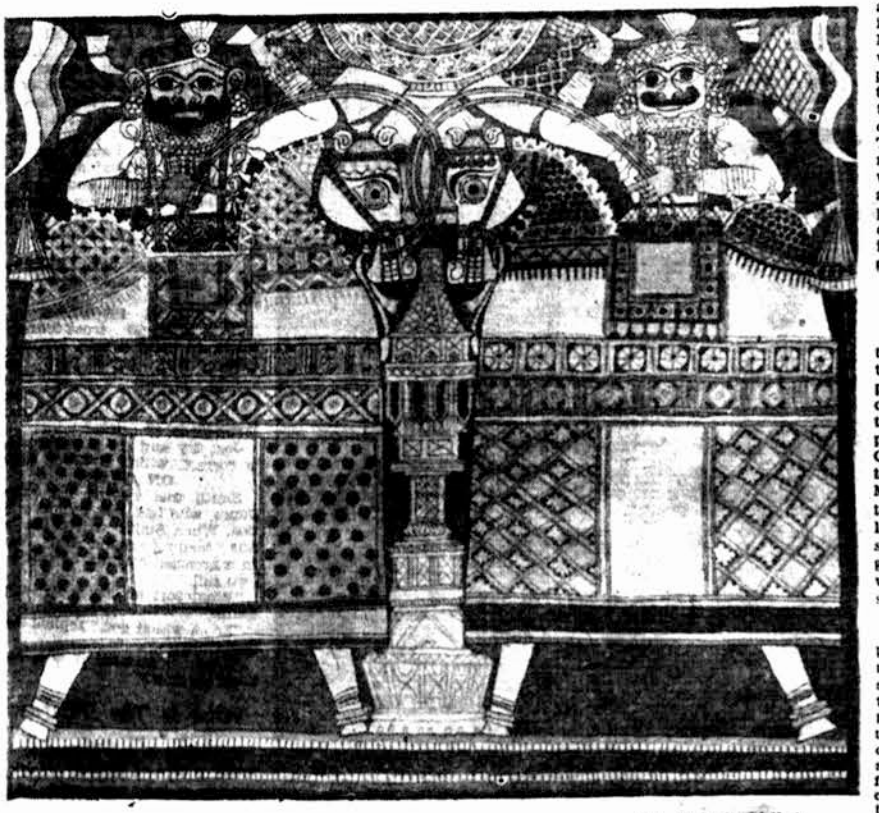
The question of making right selections has to be raised. It will not be desirable to publish in this album, photographs or paintings irrespective of their artistic merits. Mediocre but influential painters will not miss the opportunity to push their ordinary paintings in this valuable publication, if pictures and photographs are accepted without regard to standards. This is a positive danger and it must be avoided. The best thing, which the Government should do at the very outset, is to appoint a panel of competent artists and entrust to them the work of selecting the material and the artistic get-up of the album.

National Anthem

The haphazard manner in which the national anthem is sung by the people has been a subject of public criticism. The Government of India has now taken notice of this anomaly of national discipline. In a circular issued to State Governments, it has desired that the national anthem "Jana Gana Mana" should be regularly taught to all pupils in schools and colleges, so that they may be able to sing it in the official tune. To begin with children, is the right way to teach the people how to sing the national anthem.

It is also necessary to train the people in the attitude, which they must adopt, while the anthem is sung or played. To stand to attention, as soon as the air of the anthem is struck is instinctive with the western nations; to the Indians it is a new requirement. The schools and colleges should, therefore, be instructed also to inculcate in students this much of national discipline as a part of the anthem.

"DASHERA"



By Babuji Shilpi

My Dear Sisters And Brothers,

IN a certain village the people had fallen into a bad habit. They grumbled at everything. They grumbled at the weather. They grumbled at each other. They grumbled at themselves, says the "World Horizons."

When they grumbled, they made bad wishes. One day, the headman of the village said to Chandra, the night watchman, "You are a coward, you have no courage at all. I wish that you had the fangs of a wolf and the heart of a tiger."

Then a strange thing happened. At once the fearful fangs of a wolf came out of the man's mouth. His tiger heart had the desire to kill. He leaped upon the headman. But the other men caught him. They took him away and shut him up in a room. There was fear in the hearts of all.

The Story Of Grumblers

That same day Jasmine, a girl said, "I have nothing beautiful to put on, I wish I had thousands of beads. I wish that beads would rain down from the sky."

Instantly a rain of beads began to fall. Soon the earth was covered with them, and still they kept falling.

The people rushed out of their houses. "What has happened?" they said.

The old headman asked, "Who has caused this plague of beads to come upon us?"

Jasmine hung her head. "I made a foolish wish," she said. "I wished that beads would rain down from the sky."

"You foolish girl!" cried the man, "do you wish us all to die? I wish that the lightning would strike you, to put an end to you and your wishes."

At once the thunder sounded. There was a sharp flash of lightning. Jasmine fell dead.

The headman covered his eyes with his hands.

"Fearful things are happening to us," he said. "It is because we grumble, and have bad wishes in our hearts. Let us all send a loving thought to the Great Father. I will ask that everything shall be again as it was before."

Then he prayed, "O! our Father, we have sinned. We have had evil ideas and wishes in our hearts. But now our hearts are turned to you in love. Let things be as they were before in this village. Let Jasmine be alive again."

At once the beads stopped raining. Jasmine came alive. The men ran to the room where Chandra was. They found him changed to his old form.

The old headman lifted his hands "We thank you, Father," he said, "for giving us back what we had before. But let no evil wishes harm us again. If anyone has an evil wish, may destruction come only upon him."

Then he said to all the people, "Brothers, a great responsibility has come upon us. From this day, you can banish evil and replace it with good, or you can banish good and replace it with evil."

It was as the wise old headman prayed. From that day, the wishers of evil were destroyed. Only the wishers of good and noble things had power over the people. Instead of grumbling, there was kindness and love among them all. And so peace and goodwill ruled in that village ever after.

Can I Be An Aunt?

I've seven aunts, and some of
them aren't really very old.
One likes to play at hide-and-seek:
that's Auntie Marigold.
Aunt Jennie rides a bicycle, Aunt
Molly loves my bricks,
And Aunt Noreen's got chicken-
pox, like me when I was six.
But aunts are always quite grown-
up, and so I simply can't
See how my sister's baby boy can
make me be an aunt!

Looking At Mirrors

Mirrors are such common things that we do not often stop to think what they are. We have grown up with them and take them for granted—they are just mirrors writes Joseph Lawrence, in the "Book of Vision," as quoted in the journal "Boys and Girls."

The first mirrors were made of bronze long before anyone knew how to make glass. They were small and had their flat surfaces very highly polished, so that the ladies of that day could see their faces reflected from the surface. These early hand mirrors were followed by concave (hollow) metal mirrors.

Our mirrors are usually made of thin glass with silvered surface at the back. The back surface of the glass has to be perfectly clean and a silver solution is generally used to coat it. It is called ammonical silver solution and is mixed with rochelle salt. Another mixture is made of nitric acid and cane sugar alcohol. The coating which either of these solutions leaves on the back remains after it has been washed. The film looks silvery but is varnished to "back" it and then painted.

When we look at the back of a good mirror we see only the paint and rarely the varnish. Sometimes the paint and varnish get chipped off in places so that the air gets to the silver film and tarnishes it. This difference in colour is very easily noticed on old or cheap mirrors. If there were no paint on the silver, and the film of silver were thin enough, a person using the mirror could see himself and any other person on the other side of the mirror. The second person on the silvered side of the glass will also see through, but will not see a reflection of himself. Try this with an old piece of mirror.

Frugality—A Corner Stone

Education begins with three "R"s. All like reading and writing but not arithmetic. Similarly, frugality, the sister of arithmetic is also despised by some people. But children should know the use of money, value of things and utility of work, writes Brother M. K. Krishnan of Cannanore.

There are people who take pride in spending money. Spendthrifts play with money and they spend for anything and everything. People may laugh at a miser but frugality is a virtue—a corner stone of life.

One who does not know the usefulness of money, does not know the value of life. Frugality means: "make no expenses except that do good to others or yourself; that is, waste nothing."

In a way, wealth is power. When rightly used, it brings happiness to the world. A wealthy man can do marvellous good things to humanity.

But today money is often used for ugly purposes. It is in the hands of black powers who molest the tranquillity and peace of the poor man's homes. Money in the hands of such people is a great danger to the State.

Wealth is for the good of others, and if not, it is poisonous. A wealthy man should consider himself as the servant of humanity.

"Oh! the heart grows rich in
giving,
All its wealth is living grains:
Seed that mildews in the garner,
Scattered, fills with gold the
plain."

"A Brass Farthing"

The phrase "I don't care a brass farthing," meaning that something is of no interest, resulted from the fact that in 1648 the Commonwealth Parliament introduced a new coinage which did not include pence, half-pence, or farthings; but five years later certain persons were permitted to coin their own "small change." So numerous did brass farthings become that several cities decided to issue copper coins which had to be exchanged for the privately made brass ones. Thus, the brass farthing became of no value of importance.

SAMMY SIMPLE SAYS

When you breathe you inspire and when you don't breathe you expire.

Explains This

Simply say this to one of your friends: "Why is the Fourth of July." You may get a wide variety of incorrect answers.

The correct answer, of course, is: "Because it IS the fourth of July."

Now that answer may seem somewhat unintelligible at first, so it may be necessary for you to explain that the letter "Y" actually is the fourth letter in the word "July."

That being the case, it is not difficult to understand that your first remark, "Why is the fourth of July" was not a puzzle question; merely a statement of fact.

A Study Of Figures

(a) 13579 — 24681
(b) 12345 — 19775
(c) 43262 — 33371
(d) 43438 — 33433

ARE you good at figures? If so, examine these groups of figures and say what similarity or relation the first group has to the second in each case.

Solution: (a) A progression through the digits 1 to 9, taking them alternately. (b) Both begin and end with 1 and 5. (c) Both add up to 17. (d) Both contain 343 for middle figures.

THEY ALL RHYME

Whole, I am a poison. Change my head and I am a grass; do it again, and I am a native of one of the smallest kingdoms in Europe; again, and I am a girl's name; again, and I am a small road; again, and I am a possession of horses and lions; again, and I am of glass; again, and I am not mad; again, and I show which way the wind blows: the last time, and I decrease. Can you work me out?

Answer: Bane, cane, Dane, Jane, lane, mane, pane, sane, vane, wane.

BRICK PROBLEM

If it takes 20 truck-loads of bricks to build a wall around a square-shaped public park measuring one acre, what will be the size of a square plot surrounded by a similar wall built from 40 truck-loads of bricks?

Just try and see if your answer is correct, which is: Four Acres.

ON GUARD

Smith was visiting his friend Jones, who had just bought a new dog. When Smith arrived the dog was turning round and round, in a frenzied attempt to catch his own tail.

"What sort of dog is it?" asked Smith.

"Er—a watch dog," replied Jones doubtfully.

"I see. I suppose it is winding itself up now?"

What Is The Difference?

Q. What is the difference between a King's son, a monkey's mother a bald head and an orphan?

A. A King's son is an heir apparent, a monkey's mother is a hairy-parent, a bald head has no hair apparent, an an orphan has nary a parent.

Q. What is the difference between a school master and an engine driver.

A. One trains the mind and the other minds the train.

Q. When is a piece of wood like a King?

A. When it is made into a ruler.

Q. What is the difference between a soldier and a lady?

A. One faces the powder and the other powders the face.

Q. How many sides has a circle?

A. Two, inside and outside.

OF MICE, NOT MEN

Customer: When I bought this cat you said it was splendid for mice. Why, he won't even go near them.

Clerk: Well, isn't that splendid for the mice?

SAY, WHICH?

Tom: Which travels faster, heat or cold?

Bob: I don't know. Which is it?

Tom: Heat. Because you can always catch a cold.

START IT WITH PRAYER

Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari workers begin the proceedings of their training camp (at Malad) with a prayer.

Balkan-ji-Bari

The Calcutta Balkan-ji-Bari arranged an American Children's Gifts Distribution function in the Marble Hall, at the Government House, under the presidentship of His Excellency Dr. K. N. Katju. The programme started with a chorus song by children of the Central Unit, followed by dances and a short drama. The children who participated were: Kamla Vaswani, Maya Advani, Kamla Kripalani, Pramila Kripalani, Kamlesh Hingorani, Krishna Mirchandani and others.

A welcome address was read in Hindi by Kamala Kripalani and then a speech, explaining the Gifts Exchange Scheme was delivered by Shri G. K. Punwani. Replying, His Excellency commended this kind of fellow feeling between children of different countries, and suggested that a large gathering of boys and girls be held on the grounds of the Government House during the winter season when the climate would be more comfortable for them. He distributed the packets to the representatives of the different Units which will in return give them away to the poor and needy children in their areas.

It is proposed to send a gifts parcel from Indian children to their American brethren on the occasion of Diwali. Those who wish to participate in the scheme are welcome to send their presents, with their full name and address and age, to Dada—"Gulistan", Khar—Bombay 21, or at the Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari Office, 43, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay 1, as it may be convenient.

Those of you who have not yet joined the Balkan-ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh may do so by filling in an enrolment form which and full particulars about the organisation may be sent for from Dada—"Gulistan," Khar—Bombay 21, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage. Dada will be pleased to hear from you. JAI HIND!

All Good Wishes from
Your loving
Dada

A group photograph of members of the Kandivli Balkan-ji-Bari, among whom are its President Shri Meghraj Chhabria and its Secretary Kumari Tulsi Punwani

CAN MID-EAST BE DEFENDED?

(Continued from Page 5)

ry forms the gateway to the rest of the Middle East. Her mountain frontier is a big defensive asset, increased by the fact that her mountain barriers extend southwards in great depth. But the value of such barriers depends on having forces strong enough to hold them

That lesson was made very clear in the last war when we saw the German panzer divisions sweep through the mountainous Balkans within a few days, overcoming obstacles that had been regarded as impassable to mechanised forces, and despite the fact that the Yugo-Slavs and the Greeks had what were considered as strong armies, composed of tough troops. Their rapid downfall showed that the will to fight is not enough without modern equipment.

It is only too plain that the Persian army is weak in all respects by comparison with either of those armies. It has nominally some ten divisions, but they are low-strength divisions and poorly equipped.

In sum, Persia's forces are tiny compared with the vast area they have to cover. Under such conditions the best chance of putting a brake on the Russian invasion lies in well-judged demolition on the roads through the mountain.

It is not surprising that some of Persia's own officers, surveying the problem of defence, should have remarked that the Russians would probably overrun the country within a week, unless outside help arrives in the first few days, and on a big scale.

30,000 In Iraqi Army

The Iraqi Army numbers a little less than 30,000 men.

A Russian invasion would be most likely to come through Persian Azerbaijan and over the passes leading to Rowanduz and Kirkuk. That is the shortest route, since it has little more than 100 miles of Persian territory to traverse before crossing the Iraq frontier.

The Russians might use airborne troops to open the way and keep it open. But we have also to reckon with the possibility of a Russian outflanking thrust into Persia from the area east of the Caspian sea.

If the Russians quickly overran Persia they might invade Iraq from other points along the 600-mile stretch of frontier between Rowanduz and the Persian Gulf. That is an immense stretch to cover, even though most of it is mountainous. Iraq, south and west of the frontier, is a wonderful arena for the manoeuvre of armoured forces but Iraq has no tanks, where as the Russians might pour in streams of them once they had secured the mountain passage ways

On the Western flank of Iraq lies Syria. Her Army numbers only some 10,000 men and is of little value except for one mechanised brigade. A small amount of good equipment has been obtained from France, but has suffered from rough handling, and the "casualty" rate has been high, particularly in aircraft. Syria's main defence lies in the fact that it is covered by a desert on the east side and by Turkey on the north side.

Behind Syria lies Lebanon on the Mediterranean coast. She has an Army of only about 5,000 men, equipped with French weapons. The force is very small compared with the stretch of the frontier and could hardly be expected to put up any prolonged defence, although the tribesmen from the Jebel Druse are quite good guerilla fighters.

South of Syria lies Jordan, with a relatively narrow frontier facing east. Her Arab Legion, British-trained and well equipped, is much the best fighting force in the Arab countries of the Middle East.

Immensity Of Saudi Arabia

South of Iraq, and of Jordan, lies Saudi Arabia King Ibn Saud's territory is immense on the map by comparison with any of the other states in the Middle East. The bulk of it is desert —a handicap on the development of his state, but a great insurance for its survival. He gained his ascendancy, and extended his domain, with the aid of his relatively large Bedouin tribal forces, well versed in guerrila fighting Since 1947 he has formed a mechanised force of 10,000 men, trained by a British military mission.

On paper, Egypt has now the strongest army in the Middle East, excluding Turkey.

Toughest Force In Middle East

By contrast, the Israeli Army has proved its quality, by the way it repelled the several-sided invasion from the Arab countries in 1948. It is, clearly, the toughest fighting force in the Middle East, with leaders who are vigorous, militarily well-educated, and highly intelligent — a rare combination.

Its handicaps lie in its smallness and scarcity of powerful modern equipment. Israel had 120,000 men under arms by the end of the struggle, but its post-war force on an active basis is only about a quarter that size, providing some four mobile brigades. By improved mobilisation plans they can, however be multiplied three or four times at short notice, while general mobilisation would probably produce twice the numbers raised in 1948.

That bring us to the more important question of what their Western supporters can do to strengthen the defence of the Middle East.

Only One British Division

There is only one British devision available to back up the local forces, and that lies a long way from the immediate danger points —part of it as far distant as Cyrenaica. And that is all the Western powers contribute to the land defence of the whole area. France formerly had a strong force in Syria and the Lebanon, but that was withdrawn when these countries chose a precarious independence. The U.S.A. has not sent any troops to the Middle East. merely instructors.

In sum, the present land defence of the Middle East all too aptly recalls Hans Andersen's fairy-tale entitled "The Emperor's New Clothes". That was the story how certain imposters, who knew human weakness, pretended to weave for an Emperor a new suit which, they alleged, had the property of being invisible to everyone who was unfit for his office The Ministers, and the Emperor, did not care to admit they could not see it—until a little child exclaimed: "But the Emperor has nothing on at all."

It is also difficult to see how any large reinforcement for the Middle East could be provided in the near future. The solitary British division in that area might possibly be increased to two, or even three, by a better organisation of the army as a whole. But the figure could not be further increased without abandoning the Far East or diverting reinforcements urgently needed for Western Europe's defence the most vital area As for any American reinforcements, that seems unlikely while the U.S.A. remains entangled in Korea.

As things stand, the main hope of curbing a Russian advance rests, first on the demolition of the routes through the mountain belt, and then on the maintenance of the obstruction by air action, strongly sustained.

Chain Of R. A. F. Airfields

The R.A.F. has a chain of airfields in the area, the main ones being at Habbaniyah near Baghdad, at Mafraq in Jordan, and in the Suez Canal area The Americans have more recently established a big air base at Dharhan on the west side of the Persian Gulf, in Saudi Arabia Further afield they have another big one near Tripoli and are planning several in Morocco, from which a powerful long-range bombing force could operate

At present, however, the actual strength in the Middle East is small, while the nearer bases are bound to be insecure so long as no adequate ground forces are available to protect them against a rapid drive southwards by Russian mechanised forces.

Moreover, the experience of Korea has cast doubt on the ability of airpower to stop a Soviet-type invasion.

There is, however, one important piece on the board that remains to be considered more fully —Turkey. Nature has provided her land with strong barricades, and these are backed by a standing army of about 300,000 men, which could be doubled or more at short notice, while a more extensive mobilisation could bring it up to nearly two million The Turks have proved tough fighters in the past—and have recently shown that again in Korea. The Army is in process of being modernised, with American aid. It suffers from growing pains, but should be capable of holding its own in defence, which has always been its strong point.

Whether it could develop an effective counter-offensive outside its own borders is more dubious. A Western spearhead, of picked troops, might make a great difference to the prospect.

If Turkey could stretch out an arm quickly enough to help cover her neighbour, Persia, against a Russian thrust from the Caucasus, it would make a great difference to the prospect of initial defence—the most important phase. Turkey would also provide a close-up base for a powerful American air striking force, and it now seems likely that such a base will be established near the south coast, behind the Taurus mountain belt.

The conclusion from such a survey is that while the chances of a direct defence of the Middle East are at present scanty, there may be more hope in its indirect defence.

Hope In Indirect Defence

The Russians might push deep down into the central area, but it would be difficult for them to operate with large forces beyond the desert belts, where they could not "live on the country" in their usual way Thus there should be a prospect of holding the coastal fringe, particularly on the Mediterranean side, and keeping the Russians contained in a desert "sack"—an awkward situation for any invader. The possibility would depend, however, not only on the fuller development of the "local" forces but on timely reinforcement from the West. Light armourned divisions, especially if designed to be air-transportable, would be the most promising kind of strategic reserve for the Middle East.

The Middle East offers great scope for the practice of a defensive offensive "trapping" strategy against an invader who is lured to overstretch himself—as has often been demonstrated in history. If the Western powers could provide sufficient forces of high manoeuvreability, those potentialities might be exploited But the West must be made reasonably secure first.

For the time being the main deterrent lies in the potential retort of strategic bombing against Russia's most "vital" area, if she should invade the Middle East. That deterrent might be progressively reinforced in the ways suggested.

Pakhtoonistan Demand

(Continued from Page 6)

is legally incontrovertible.

Pakhtoonistan partisans point out, on the other hand that the Red Shirts — the pre-partition majority party in the NWFP — boycotted this plebiscite and that in any case the choice lay between India and Pakistan, while the real desire of the Pakhtoons was to accede to neither but to achieve independence. "Have a referendum on the issue of Pakistan v. Pakhtoonistan" challenge these Pakhtoons, "and the answer will be very different."

Kabul Claim

In face of the increasing cry for Pakhtoonistan during the past four years, it seems difficult to accept the Pakistan case that the whole campaign is whipped up in Kabul and that every one of the seven million Pakhtoon Pakistanis are happy, contented and loyal. If the Pakistan propaganda department had only conceded that there is a minority of Pakhtoons who desire independence, while at the same time sticking to their point that the vast majority (this is confirmed by neutral observers) accept Pakistan rule, their case would have appeared more legitimate to a sceptical world. As it is Karachi has found itself proclaiming on the one hand in pamphlets and speeches that "Pakhtoonistan is a myth," and on the other trying to explain away embarrassing incidents such as the sudden appearance of a Pakhtoon picket in California during Prime Minister Liaquat Ali Khan's visit there or the proclamation of 100 exiled Pakhtoon delegates in New Delhi appealing to the United Nations to help their cause

The claims of Kabul radio, on the other side, are, if anything more extravagant. Through this medium, Afghanistan regularly and continually over three years has accused Pakistan of "annexing the tribal areas", labels Karachi "un-Islamic" and charge the Pakistan Government with "using Islam as a political weapon." In point of fact, the disunited Islam aspect of the whole problem probably causes Pakistan, with its ambitions for a strong Muslim bloc, much more pain than Afghanistan.

The most dangerous feature of all is the so-called "border clashes" which occur every now and then between Pakistan and Afghanistan. Pakistan says that all its troops were withdrawn from the tribal areas in December 1947, Pakhtoon sources, however, claim that although the Pakistanis are operating with a much smaller force than the 40 battalions regularly deployed by the British, they have been compelled by the gathering strength of the Pakhtoonistan movement since 1948 to reoccupy periodically such places as Malakand, Durgai, Chitral, Miranshah, Khyber, Thal and Razmak

About the use of the Pakistani Air Force there is less doubt. Numerous instances of bombing have been reported in the last few years, at least one of them (July, 1949) on the Afghan side of the border. A Joint Pak-Afghan Commission decided that the bombing took place due to an error of the Pakistani pilot. But plainly the pilot meant to drop his bombs somewhere, even in Pakistani territory.

Incidents like these have shaken the Pakistanis' affirmations that the tribal areas are at peace.

This one incident is probably the only real cause for complaint from Kabul. Legally it is none of Afghanistan's business what goes on east of the Durand Line. Kabul's sentimental cries about blood being thicker than water savour somewhat of Germany's concern for her Teutonic brethren in Austria and Czechoslovakia during the 1930's. The tribes men, though indeed blood brothers of the predominant race in Afghanistan, have not been Afghan subjects for more than 100 years. On the other hand, if there is an oppressed minority inside Pakistan—with just cause for complaint—this is the business indirectly of free men throughout the world. But until this is proved, this aspect, too remains Pakistan's own affair.

Pak Hand

The chief concern of the world and particularly the western world, preoccupied as ever with Russian expansionism, is that stability should come to this strategic area. Five months ago the United States appealed directly to Kabul and Karachi to come together and resolve their differences. This was not done for the Pakhtoonis' benefit, but because the United States believes that unity against Soviet Communism should take precedence over every other issue.

Afghanistan and Pakistan, however, show no signs of making up merely to meet an alleged Communist menace. Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan refused outright to discuss the Pakhtoonistan issue with Afghanistan, and that was the end of the matter.

According to Kabul, discussion can take place only on the prospect of a free Pakhtoonistan. This leaves no common ground, and the two nations have remained as estranged as on the day in 1949 when Sirdar Shah Wali Khan, the Afghan Ambassador in Pakistan, left Karachi not to return.

Soviet Thrust

Meanwhile Soviet-Afghan trade cordiality—to some extent forced by the fact that land-locked Afghanistan's only outlet to sea is through unfriendly Karachi—is increasing, and overshadowing such economic influence as the United States has in Kabul.

It should also warn Karachi that a silken strings policy will pay best with any section of the Pakhtoons—big or small—who demand indepedence. The British knew this well. The Pakhtoon may be poor, primitive and proud: He may know little: But one thing he knows as part of himself—He must have freedom. —(Copyright).

Kingdom Of Death

(Continued from Page 2)

Cordelia you could not thus console your Lear

Thou didst your duty and faced death, I adore you Police Officer McGuild. May be, you tried to check the struggle for freedom of a suppressed nation, may be you were serving the public when death took you by surprise, but nothing can be known by that simple epitaph—"He died in a street accident in 1938". R.I.P.—May he rest in peace!

The sun gives a parting kiss to the sky—it blushes but soon becomes sad—evening approaches, and covers the face of the sky with a soft muslin, Outside the gate, there is light; there is life. Here, beneath the tall deodar tree, above the carpet of green grass, amidst thousands of sleeping souls, no light is to be found. Darkness, sweet soothing darkness prevails everywhere. I start for the gate—who is that lady in black? Whom are you weeping for? Weep, sister weep and melt your sorrows. I do not know you, nor you know me but standing here I feel a sort of intimacy with you. Probably, your tears remind me of that day when I wept and wept for—

A few footsteps are heard in the stillness, the gate is reached.

An old mali, all in white sits on a bench. His calm face tells that he is also a part of this dead region though alive yet with the dead.

I look at him and turn back to have the last glance at them who are sleeping and sleeping for ever. I come out in the light, in the din and bustle. I will soon be lost in the crowd but that place remains and will ever remain far from the madding crowd.

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Part of the first-floor dining room. Tables vary in size so that parties from two to six can be accommodated in a small space on fitted banquettes or Windsor chairs.

Ladies' Rest Room on ground floor. Armchairs and banquettes preserve continuity with main lounge, though in different colours, while the writing table and chairs are identical with those in the general writing room. The cupboard with sliding door and electric convector heater save valuable space.

Festival Press Club Sets New Style In Design

BY ROSETTA DESBROW

IN their efforts to make good furnishings and interior decoration an overall feature of their displays, those responsible for the Festival of Britain have scored remarkable successes in the accommodation they have provided for the press.

The cool, refreshing atmosphere of the press room at the South Bank Exhibition of the Festival of Britain is a pleasant surprise to journalists used to the uncomfortable, cramped press room that is so common in large exhibitions. From the bustle of the Exhibition, the journalist enters a long room of fine proportions and restful lighting and colours. Contemporary armchairs and settees upholstered in grey or yellow are arranged in groups round ample occasional tables on a blue carpet faintly dotted in white.

At the far end, a large window looks out on to the River Thames and the Exhibition. The full-length curtains have a gay design incorporating the figures "1951" in black against white, blue, lime and yellow. Plants are arranged in brass pots fixed between vertical bamboo rods. There is a bar for drinks and sandwiches. In this part of the room, journalists may relax for a while before continuing their work.

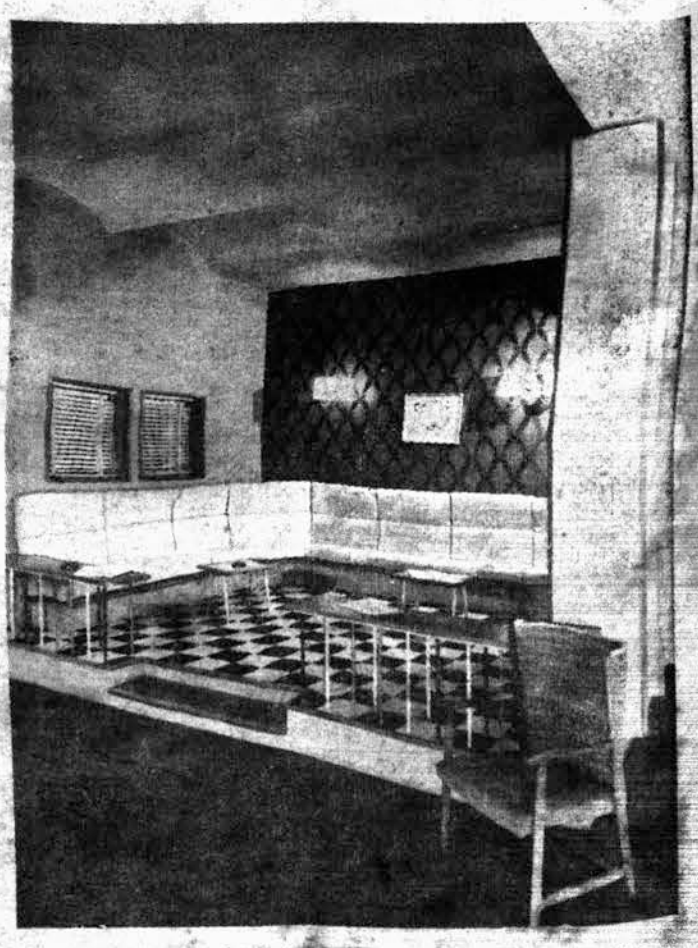
The "business" area is clearly divided from the lounge by a change in floor covering to linoleum in black and white squares. Here there are press officers to answer questions, and notice boards with information about Festival events, notable people visiting the Exhibition, attendance figures, and so on.

Journalists can compose their stories in a writing room on the gallery above the lounge, furnished with two long double-sided tables resembling library tables. It is open on one side to the main part of the press room, but the designer, Robert Gutmann, has used a sound-absorbing material for his terra cotta ceiling, to ensure quietness. The adjoining telephone room has twelve boxes, each fitted with a shelf table at writing height, and seats.

This press room has won the admiration of all journalists using it. Many of them, in London for the Festival, or living there, have taken up membership of the more extensive Festival Press and Radio Club, to use at leisure. It has been set up for the Festival of Britain period, by the Festival authorities, in premises only a few minutes walk across the River from the Exhibition. Here within easy reach of London's West End, all the usual club facilities are provided: meals, drinks—from two bars, a snack bar, lounges and a writing and telephone room, as well as a tape machine and a television set.

The Festival Press and Radio Club is a delight to its members—representing newspapers from thirty countries. It is one of the pleasantest examples of contemporary interior design in London today and may well influence the design of other clubs and restaurants.

Part of the ground floor lounge with window on right looking to courtyard. The deep red wallpaper is printed in flock.



Part of the ground floor lounge intended for the consumption of drinks. By the neutral-coloured banquettes of latex foam cushions stand occasional tables with loose trays which can be replaced by cushions.

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